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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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CLIMBING THE STAIRS.

Little one climbing the hallway stairs,
Be careful—the way is steep—
And the little hands and feet are weak
For the task of the upward creep.

'Tis many a fall you've had, alas!
And many a bump and bruise;
But hope brims full in your little heart,
And quickly the task renews.

Little one climbing the hallway stairs,
Look up and climb, nor fear;
For close in the shadows a watcher stands
And fatherly arms are near.

Now over the topmost step you rise,
And your eye is flashed on me;
My glad heart warms and joins you in
Your cry of victory.

Little one climbing the hallway stairs,
I speak to myself in you;
For I am a child with an upward task,
And I am a climber, too.

'Tis many a fall and a scar I get
In climbing the upward way,
For weak are these hands and feet to keep
On the ascent day by day.
—Toledo Blade.

THE WHITE DEER.

By George Ethelbert Walsh.

The leaden sky contained snow and flakes were falling spasmodically. All around in the dense woods drifts were heaped high. Donald Stalworth, with snowshoes sinking deep in the flaky crust, stood panting with his exertions. The mighty stillness of the words oppressed him. Overhead the dull clouds were murky and threatening.

"I must be five miles from home," Donald muttered. "It will be a hard pull, and there's more snow coming."

He rested some moments against a heavily laden birch tree, whose white bark he mechanically stripped off. While engaged in this occupation he heard a noise which aroused the natural instincts of the hunter. It was a faint bleat of a deer, but with a strangely pitiful plaint in it that made Donald exclaim:

"What's up? Something is wrong! It must be a wolf or dog!"

The possibility of a stray dog in the great lonely woods was not great, and he soon dismissed that view from mind.

"It must be wolves or some other wild beast. I wonder how far it is!"

He listened intently, applying his ear to the surface of the snow. The dismal cry of the deer was repeated at intervals, growing fainter at every call. Suddenly Donald looked up at the sky anxiously, and then down the trail which led to his home. But with a new resolve he tightened the strap of one of his snowshoes, picked up his rifle, and started off in another direction.

"I must find out the trouble," he said between his clenched teeth.

Tired though he was he slid along on his snowshoes with agility, and quickly passed beyond the opening in the forest to the thickest part of it. From this direction came the strange bleat of the deer. Five minutes later he stood in an open glade with one of those rare sights of animal struggles pictured before him that is allowed to the fortunate few. Two large bucks stood facing each other, with lowered heads, and horns interlocked in a deadly embrace. In their fierce struggle for the mastery their horns had become entwined so that neither could escape.

Back and forth in the small opening they had been plunging, pushing, shoving, and pulling, hoping to break the deadly embrace, but all they had accomplished was to pack the snow hard under their feet and tighten the fearful grip of the horns.

Donald stood a moment in surprise and amazement watching the struggling, doomed animals. No power of their own could ever release them. One might prove the stronger and gradually tire out his opponent, but death to either one meant lingering starvation to the other. To be interlocked with the horns of a dead deer was no victory to anticipate.

Both animals appeared to realize their danger. Instead of bucking and fighting with the fire of anger flashing in their eyes, they stood quiet and trembling, bleating pitifully for the help which might never come. Nothing could break the lock of the terrible horns.

"Well, this is a conundrum," remarked Donald with a whistle. "If I shoot them both it will relieve them of a lingering death; but I can't take home their bodies, and if I leave them here the wolves will soon make way with them."

He stood idly by, gazing at the animals, while the two bucks stood quiet as if waiting for his verdict. A faraway cry of a wolf suddenly made them shiver with fear, and one uttered a half-broken plea for help. This roused Donaid to say:

"I'll get them out of the trouble if I can. It's a shame to leave them here to be killed by wolves. But it will take time!"

He glanced up at the gathering signs of a new storm, and at the darkening landscape around; but as if forgetful of his own danger he stepped up to the two struggling animals. They winced and renewed the struggle as he placed a hand on their heads. But they were helpless and unable to make resistance.

"Now keep quiet," he said soothingly, stroking them with his hand. But it required some effort on his part to induce them to be quiet while he studied the problem before him. The horns were locked in one of the simplest ways imaginable, but nothing would ever break the embrace unless they could be pried sideways at just the right angle.

Donald placed his rifle between the horns and started to pry them apart; but this caused renewed kicking and bucking on the part of the two terrified animals. Back and forth he followed them, holding his rifle in position and prying hard at every favorable opportunity.

"You foolish things, why don't you stand still?" he muttered, as he tugged away. "Can't you see I'm helping you?"

Finally, worn out with their continued exertions the bucks stopped in the middle of the glade and panted and bleated mournfully. Another cry of a distant wolf made them quiet and fearful. During this lull in their struggles Donaid put all of his strength and energy into a few desperate efforts to pry the horns apart. How hard and touch they appeared, yielding slowly to his tug and pull. Twice he had the obstinate horns at the point of slipping apart, but they fell back in their former position with a sharp click. Each time the bucks jumped sideways and tried to renew their struggles.

But the third time Donald was more successful. With a final effort he swung the largest horn around the bend in the other, and then released it. There was a louder click than before, and the two bucks leaped a foot in the air.

But much to their own surprise they raised their heads in the air and shook them free. They stared at each other, twisted their necks to see if they were broken, and bent their heads down and then up again. They danced around the open space and appeared so dazed by their sudden release that they acted like children just out of school.

Donald laughed aloud and said: "Don't know what to make of it, do you? Well, don't do any more fighting, or you'll get in trouble again."

The bucks appeared not to notice him. Then, at the sound of his voice they stopped and stared at him. Now don't try any of your tricks on me," Donald said, knowing the bellicose nature of the animals. "I can drop both of you in your tracks."

He held his rifle ready for an emergency, but the bucks after staring hard at him for several moments turned quietly and trotted away together in the forest. They were like two friends who had made up their differences, and were determined not to fight or quarrel any more. Donald raised his rifle to his shoulder and muttered:

"How easily I could drop them! I wonder why I don't? I've hunted weeks before and never got such a fine shot as this. Why don't I shoot?"

He lowered and raised his rifle, but each time he shook his head and added: "It would be a shame to shoot them after helping them out of such a family trouble. It wouldn't be right!"

Then they got beyond his range, and he lowered his rifle for good. "Well, now they are safe, but I can't say that I am. It's pretty late and over five miles to travel. It's snowing hard, too!"

The snow was falling heavily, and in blinding clouds. Donald had been so interested in the two deer that he had given little attention to the approaching storm; but now he whistled sharply and turned to move down the trail. The clouds of snow were obliterating it except for a few feet ahead. With bent head he stared hard at it, studying the trees as he hurried along. It would be fatal to get off the trail.

The storm was the second half of a blizzard—cold, windy, and blinding. The flakes of snow struck his face with tingling pain. He tried to ward them off, but he had to study his path carefully in order to keep on the trail, and thus his face had to receive the brunt of the storm.

He covered a mile and then stopped and panted. Regaining his breath, he tried to renew the journey. The second mile seemed harder, for the snow surface yielded to his weight, and made snow-shoeing slow and difficult. How he covered the three miles he could not say; but when on the point of congratulating himself at his progress he suddenly started with alarm. He was not on the trail! In some way he had missed it and had followed a false one for a long time.

Donald's heart dropped and his hands trembled. It was almost useless to attempt to find it in that blinding storm. Yet he could not give up in despair. He stopped and tried to think, going over mentally every back step he had taken and studying in his mind each familiar landmark he had noted.

It was with a dreary and almost hopeless spirit that he finally turned around and tried to retrace his footsteps. But these too, were filled up with the drifting snow a dozen yards back, and he was more hopelessly mixed than ever. In his extreme peril Donald for the first time wished he had not turned out of his path to save the deer.

"I might have left them alone to fight it out or shot them and moved on," he said bitterly. "I saved their lives, but I've lost mine."

These reflections irritated him, and he stopped several times to inveigh against his luck and the deer. "They were thankless things, anyway," he finally muttered. "They trotted off and didn't even thank me."

Donald shook himself. This sort of thing would not do. He was slowly yielding to the cold, and half-dreamily accusing the deer of his whole trouble. Once or twice visions of them had actually appeared before his mind. They looked like "white deer" flashing out of the clouds of snow.

"If I only knew where I was I would not care," doggedly said the fellow. "But this being lost in a storm is terrifying. If I only had something to guide me or keep me company. There's that 'white'—"

He stopped and hit his head. The vision of the "white deer" had appeared before his mind again. But this time it did not disappear when he opened his eyes. There is stood before him. Donald gasped and then rushed forward to touch the animal.

His hands came in contact with the warm, wet body of an animal, and then the "white deer" sprang forward and disappeared in the cloud of snow. "It was no vision," Donald said exultantly. "Well, I'll follow his tracks. Deer always know how to get out of a storm."

Peering down in the snow he picked up the small holes made by the deer's feet, and in a few moments he was following the tracks as a hound after game. They led in the opposite direction from the one Donald had been taking, and in a short time they brought him to a denser part of the woods. Then the snow obliterated them, and he was left to his own resources.

Through the deadly stillness of the storm there came a gentle breathing, pulsating noise that alarmed Donald. Was he yielding to the cold again? He stamped his feet and flung his hands outward to rouse himself. But the noise continued. Donald picked himself up and followed its direction. A dozen feet forward he stumbled against something hard which reared directly in his pathway. He touched it, and in the darkness tried to study it with his eyes. Then he gave a shout of exultation. It was one of the small log shelter cabins he had helped to build for summer uses when camping in the woods. He knew that under its sheltering roof and sides there would be warmth and protection from the terrible storm.

But inside the shed-like cabin there was a noise of alarm. As Donald floundered through the snow a deer rushed out of the shelter and disappeared in the storm. It was his "white deer"—one of the bucks he had rescued. Donald stood silent and amazed. It seemed so like a vision that he was unable to speak for some time. In the desire to find shelter from the blizzard the buck had unconsciously directed him to the old cabin, where he was safe from the cold for the night.

"I don't think I'll say anything more about ungratefulness," Donald reflected. "That deer was the only thing that saved me from a terrible death. Sometimes Providence works in a strange way."—New York Times.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Most fishermen along the coast of France still avoid going to sea in the first two days of November, owing to the superstitious fear of the "death-wind" and the belief that at that time the ghosts of drowned fishermen rise and capsize boats.

Millions of butterflies are eaten every year by the Australian aborigines. The insects congregate in vast quantities on the rocks of the Bugong mountains, and the natives secure them by kindling fires of damp wood and thus suffocating them. Then they are gathered in baskets, baked, sifted to remove the wings, and finally pressed into cakes.

According to a telegram lately received from Irkutsk, a huge rent of recent formation has been discovered on the side of Mount Verkholensky. At first it was thought that the fissure was the result of volcanic action, but it has been found on close examination by geologists that the steam and white-hot exudations thrown out from the rent are due to the spontaneous combustion of coal schists under the surface of the mountain.

Madame de Genlis, in a work on "Time," tells us that the famous Chancellor D'Aguesseau, observing that his wife always delayed 10 or 12 minutes before she came down to dinner, and, reluctant to lose so much time daily, began the composition of a work which he prosecuted only while thus kept waiting. At the end of fifteen years a book in three quarto volumes was completed, which ran through three editions and was held in high repute.

The number of artificial coloring matters prepared since Pekin's discovery nearly fifty years ago of the preparation of aniline dyes from coal tar has been enormous. It is estimated that at the present day over 3,000,000 different individual dye stuffs are easily accessible to our industries, while at least 25,000 form the subject of patent specifications. The number of coloring matters furnished by natural agancies is comparatively small, and those that do exist threaten soon to be ignored in favor of coal tar derivatives.

Mr. Moeran writes to describe a remarkable incident that occurred while shooting at a herd of ten deer at Portumna, states the London Feld. "I picked," he says, "an eight-year-old buck that stood head and shoulders clear of the others, a little nearer to me and broadside on. The bullet struck him fair on the neck, about three inches below the butt of his ear, turned almost at right angles, and came out at the back of his neck. It then struck a doe in the centre of the forehead, coming out at the back of her head, and finally passed through the neck of a yearling doe just behind the ear, lodging under the skin on the far side. All three deer were killed on the spot. The distance was ninety-seven yards, and the rifle used was a Winchester carbine 440, with a flat-nosed bullet.

Phenomena in Australia.

A great deal of interest has been created in scientific circles here by the dispatches from Australia telling of an extraordinary red dust storm that broke over Melbourne, November 12, and which afterward became general over New South Wales.

One phenomenon in connection with the storm was the falling of fireballs, which set fire to several buildings in Melbourne. At midday the city was in darkness, people traversing the streets with lanterns. The superstitious thought that the end of the world was about to come, and scenes of panic are described in some of the dispatches.

At the same time comes the news that the Savaii volcano in Samoa is in violent state of eruption, and that the villages in the neighborhood are covered with ashes to a depth of two inches. Sir Norman Lockyer, the astronomer, in an interview printed in The Daily Mail stated that fireballs were constantly seen at the time of the recent eruptions in the West Indies, so that it is possible that the phenomena in Australia may have been connected with the volcanic activity in Samoa.

The fireballs are generally described as globular lightning. There are records of much damage having been caused by them. In 1809 the Warren Hastings, a British warship, was struck on the masts by three fireballs in quick succession. In 1881 an electric ball entered a wooden dwelling in a village of Auvergne. It exploded and set fire to the house, with the result that a child was burned to death.—Foreign Correspondence of the New York Times.

A Mighty Politician.

Politician—There goes a man you should know. He carries the state of Illinois in his pocket.

Candidate—Indeed! Who is he?

Politician—A map peddler.—Chicago News.

SIGNS OF GENIUS.

A wise man who had studied long
Desired to achieve renown:
He sought attention from the throng,
But did not play the crank or clown.
He trusted to his work alone,
And went unnoticed and unknown.

At last he donned a gaudy coat
And wore a hat with spreading brim;
He tore the collar from his throat
And people stopped to notice him.
He let his hair grow long and made
Men wonder at the part he played.

Thus showing eccentricities
That often made him blush for shame,
His work took on the strength to please,
The world was busy with his name.
That which before had won no praise
Served now to gladden and amaze.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

HUMOROUS.

Nell—He wants the earth. Belle—Why do you say that? Nell—He told me I was all the world to him.

Tom—You say she is costing you more and more every day, and yet you cannot live without her? Dick (sadly)—Yes, it seems that all necessities of life are advancing these times.

She—I wonder, daddie, why little men generally marry such large women? Father—I expect the little fellows are afraid to back out of the engagements.

Harduppe—What is your idea of an optimist? Borrowell—A man who lends money and expects to get it back.

Mrs. Blobbs—My husband is awfully jealous. Mrs. Slobbs—That must be horrid. Mine isn't jealous a bit. Mrs. Blobbs—That must be horrid, too.

He—It's funny that at a wedding the fellow who is getting married seems so unimportant. She—Oh, he's a mere ringer.

Blobbs—I don't see how you can laugh at all of Borely's chestnutty stories. Slobbs—I have to. I owe him money.

The Deacon—What is your record for rapid marrying? The Minister—Five knots an hour.

Mrs. Muggins—Does your husband ever lose his temper? Mrs. Buggins—Oh, yes; but he always finds it again.

"At last I am at the end of my troubles," exclaimed the optimist. "Which end?" gloomily asked the pessimist.

Rogers—You don't have much company at your house, do you? Blake—No. Should like to, but the thing is impossible. When our cook has her day off, of course Mrs. Blake cannot have company, you know; and on other days the cook objects to it.

"It's strange." "What's strange?" "The incongruous and antagonistic associations of money." "How is that?" "Why, cold cash and a hot time so frequently go together."

She (getting tired)—Speech is silver, but silence is golden. He—Well, if speech is only silver, one can better afford to waste it.

"My good man," said the prim individual, "why do you idle your time away? Today is ours, but remember tomorrow may be others'." "G'wan!" responded Plodding Pete, derisively. "Ain't tomorrow hours, too?"

Mrs. Startuppe—Ah, professor! And how is my daughter getting on with her music? Do you think she will ever become a great singer? Professor—Madam, it ver hard to say. Mrs. S.—But surely she possesses some of the qualifications? Professor—Ach! Yah, madam; she haf a mouth.

Friend—I understand that boy you engaged to attend your phonograph was the limit for stupidness? Showman—Yes; he broke all records.

Kate—How the wind is whistling. Tom—Well, I'd rather hear the wind whistle than a boy. Kate—Why? Tom—Because the wind never whistles ragtime.

"Would you call stealing a kiss larceny?" queried the inexperienced young man. "I suppose so," replied the married man, who was hustling from dawn to dusk to support his family. "What is the penalty?" "Why, I stole a kiss one time and was sentenced to hard labor for life."

Real Sea Serpents Caught.

Two sea serpents, a male and a female, one 48 feet long and the other 39 feet, were killed recently by fishermen off the Japanese coast, according to information brought to this country by the steamship Empress of India. The bodies were sent to Osaka, where they were placed on exhibition. In the carcass of one of the serpents were found the remains of a human being. The fishermen had a long, desperate fight with the serpents, and several nearly lost their lives, but finally dragged them to the shore in their nets, in which they had become entangled. They bellowed with rage and finally were killed by many rifle shots. The showman who bought the carcasses proposes to take them to Tokio for the inspection of the emperor, who has expressed a desire to see them. On the heads of each serpent were forty-four fangs, the longest of which was seven inches. They also had ears about two feet long and a horn on the forehead.

Kitchener as a French Soldier.

During his short stay in Paris recently French papers made much of the story that Lord Kitchener had fought in the ranks of the French army during the Prussian war. The story is a pretty one. His parents lived at that time in Dinan, and he is supposed to have been so roused by the sad fate of France that he went into the army and fought with Chanzy on the Loire, contracting an attack of pneumonia that nearly carried him off. There seems to be no foundation for the story beyond the fact that his parents did live in Dinan at that time. In 1870 he got his commission in the engineers. Kitchener has doubtless been confused with an English cadet at Woolwich named Coffey, who did go into the French service and won promotion by hard fighting.

Heartless Fellow.

Wife—Be sure to advertise for Fido in the morning newspapers.

Next day the wife read as follows in the newspapers: "Lost, a mangy lapdog, with one eye and no tail. Too fat to walk. Answers to the name of Fido. If returned stuffed $10 reward."—Tit-Bits.

CASTRO'S ARMY VICTORIOUS

Venezuelan Rebels Defeated in a Battle Lasting Two Days.

REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES

President Castro Personally Conducted by Telegraph the Operations of His Forces at Barquisimeto—The Defeat a Severe Blow to the Revolutionists—Hundreds Killed and Wounded.

Caracas, Venezuela.—Barquisimeto, capital of the State of Lara, which for some time past has been in the possession of the Venezuelan revolutionists, has been recaptured by Government forces. The towns of San Carlos and Tinaquillo have also been recaptured by the Government.

The revolutionists at Barquisimeto were under the command of Generals Solagnie and Penaloza. They evacuated the town, after losing 112 men killed and 325 wounded. There was hard fighting in the streets and suburbs of Barquisimeto for two days. The Government forces were commanded by General Ceferino Castillo.

It now appears that President Castro's recent visit to La Victoria was not of a social nature, as reported here, but for the purpose of conducting personally by telegraph the operations of his forces at Barquisimeto. This victory for the Government appears to be the direct result of the President's initiative. It has been a most severe blow for the revolutionists.

United States Minister Bowen has received information that the Dutch steamer Prins Maurits has entered certain Venezuelan ports blockaded by the British fleet and discharged her cargo there.

Special permission for the Dutch steamer to do this was obtained from Commodore Montgomerie of the British cruiser Charybdis. The Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan ordered the Prins Maurits away from port, but Commodore Montgomerie directed that she continue to discharge her cargo.

In Caracas this is held to be a discrimination against American steamers, and the British Commodore's action has been criticised.

AS THEY DO IN CHINA.

Punishment of 100 Blows For Shanghai Engineer Who Quit Without Notice.

Washington, D. C.—Punishment of 100 blows and two weeks' imprisonment was the sentence of a Shanghai court in a recent case of an engineer who left his employers without due notice. Because other employes of the company profited by an advance in wages in which the engineers were omitted, the defendant in company with seven other engineers struck.

The company, prosecuting the case, contended that, as the men were employed by the month, they should have given a month's notice of their intention to leave, a position which was upheld by the court.

Warrants are out for the other seven strikers.

YOUNG FILIPINO'S PLIGHT.

Was Refused Naturalization Papers Because He Had No Country to Renounce.

Washington, D. C.—Justice Clabaugh, of the District Supreme Court, has been engaged in hearing a petition filed by Antonio M. de Yeaza, a young Filipino, who is seeking to obtain naturalization papers. He came to this country after the signing of the treaty of peace by the United States and Spain. He applied for naturalization papers in this district.

The local law requires that all applicants for citizenship must renounce allegiance to some country. Mr. Yzaza had no country to renounce, and on this ground he was denied naturalization papers by the Clerk of the District Supreme Court.

Absconds With $450,000.

A sensation has been caused in financial circles in London by the absconding of A. S. Rowe, partner in the firm of Bewick, Moreing & Co., mining engineers, who have large interests in Australia, Egypt, West Africa and China. Rowe has written to the firm admitting his offenses, which are understood to be the obtaining of advances on forged share certificates to the amount of $450,000.

Mother Pleads in Vain For Son's Life.

The Board of Pardons at Trenton, N. J., has refused to commute to life imprisonment the death sentence of Paul Woodward, of Camden. Woodward killed two boys in Camden County, robbing them of a small sum of money. His aged mother appeared before Governor Murphy and made a pitiful plea for the life of her son, who was sentenced to be hanged on January 7.

Fatal Diphtheria on the Buffalo.

A dispatch to the Navy Department at Washington reports an outbreak of diphtheria on board the training ship Buffalo, which arrived at Pensacola, Fla. Two of the boys died of the disease—Guy Pattyson, of Silver Creek, N. Y., and Robert Emmet Casey, of Kankakee, Ill. A half dozen other diphtheria patients aboard the Buffalo Captain Wise reports improving.

Stratton's Will Admitted to Probate.

Judge Orr, at Colorado Springs, Col., has admitted the will of the late W. S. Stratton to probate over the protest of the contestant, his son, I. Harry Stratton. The attorneys for the contestant gave notice of an appeal to the District Court.

Condemned Murderer Gets New Trial.

George Greenleaf, who was under sentence of death in February for the murder of Mrs. Nancy J. Folsom, wife of a farmer of North Boscawen, N. H., in October, 1901, has gained a new trial from the New Hampshire Supreme Court on account of a statement made to the jury during the trial by Attorney-General Eastman.

Shoe Factories Fully Employed.

New England shoe factories are fully employed, and have liberal orders on hand.

News of the Toilers.

The number of laborers required to cultivate the tea crop of India is 666,000.

Hongkong (China) professional rat catchers have formed a union and have struck for higher pay.

Wages of the employes on the Welland Canal have been increased by the Canadian Government.

Bricklayers are being offered from seventy-five to eighty-five cents an hour in New York City.

Switzerland has 5000 different factories, and the whole country is a beehive of house industry.

MOORISH ARMY ROUTED

Soldiers Fled in Wild Disorder Before the Cavalry of the Pretender.

2000 Said to Have Been Slain—Guns and Ammunition Abandoned in the Panic—Civil War Feared.

London.—The rout in Taza of the Moorish imperial army by rebels, under the leadership of the pretender to the throne, which was reported, has been officially confirmed.

The imperial forces abandoned their guns, rifles, ammunition, tents and beasts of burden and fled precipitately to Fez. About 2000 soldiers were killed.

In a dispatch from Fez the correspondent of the Times says he believes the situation to be critical.

"I have reason to doubt the loyalty of the inhabitants of Fez," he says. "Both the Government and the Europeans here ridicule my apprehensions of an acute crisis and my estimate of the pretender's strength. I am leaving Fez immediately."

The Times publishes also a dispatch from Tangier in which the correspondent says:

"I got away from Fez just in time. I arrived here this morning with the first news of the disaster. The rebels are reported to be marching on Fez, which is incapable of defense for more than a few days, owing to its position, the absolute lack of supply of provisions and the ruinous state of the town walls. The population will remain loyal only as long as the Sultan can protect and feed them. A few days of siege means starvation. The Sultan may attempt to escape, but in that case Fez will acknowledge the pretender.

"The Sultan's troops were disastrously routed; the remnant fled to Fez, abandoning everything, artillery, tents, rifles, ammunition, money and stores. Practically the whole army was routed, as comparatively very few troops were left in Fez. The road from Fez to Tangier is open and safe at present, but the pretender's prestige will receive an enormous stimulus and loyal tribes will join his cause. If the Sultan escapes, or can defend Fez, the south will support him, in which case civil war is inevitable."

MRS. GRANT'S WILL FILED.

Estate Left to Children, Mementos to Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Washington, D. C.—The Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York City, is to receive the thousand-year-old gold lacquered cabinet presented to Mrs. Julia Dent Grant by the Mikado of Japan, according to her will, filed for probate.

The museum is also to receive two valuable vases presented to Mrs. Grant set given her by the King of Siam, by the Mikado, the solid gold toilet and other mementos she received while on the trip around the world with General Grant.

The estate, consisting of real estate valued at $40,000, cash $10,000 and securities $180,000, is to be divided equally among her four children. General Fred D. Grant, by the action of the children, is named as executor.

With the will was filed a sworn statement by J. Pierpont Morgan certifying to the signatures of Anthony Drexel and George W. Childs, witnesses to the will. The executor is directed by the will to present to the Government any historical effects deemed desirable.

SNOWSLIDE CARRIES DEATH.

Bunkhouse and Occupants Swept Down a Mountain Side.

Nelson, B. C.—News reached here that a snowslide struck the bunk house of the Mollie Gibson Mine, ten miles from Lake Kootenai, on Christmas night, razing the building. It is believed to have killed nine men and injured several others.

The men had gone to bed after holding an impromptu concert. The snowslide crashed in the roof and swept the men down the mountain. They were carried from 300 feet to half a mile from the site of the cabin. One man was found in the snow, writhing in agony. He died a few moments later.

BANK BLOWN TO PIECES.

Robbers Obtain $15,000 and, Intimidating Pursuers, Escape.

St. Louis, Mo.—The bank at Union, Mo., was robbed of $15,000 in a sensational manner by burglars between 1 and 2 a. m. Residents in the vicinity of the bank were aroused by the sound of an explosion and some of them rushed into the street.

The burglars then leaving the bank, fired some fifty shots at random, and were successful in intimidating the would-be captors until they had made their escape. All the money was taken from the vaults. The building was completely wrecked. No clue to the robbers has been discovered.

Saved the Hague Court's Life.

President Roosevelt's course in securing reference of the Venezuelan controversy to The Hague tribunal was commended in the European capitals, although some disappointment was manifested in Berlin that he had not consented to act as arbitrator. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, a French member of The Hague tribunal, in a letter warmly congratulating the President, expressed the opinion that his action had saved the tribunal from practical extinction. This view is shared by administration officials and diplomats in Washington. The President's note, setting forth the reasons for his action, was received by the Foreign offices at London, Berlin and Rome.

Brothers Asphyxiated in Bed.

James Bachman, twenty-four years old, and William Bachman, nineteen years old, brothers, were found dead in their room in a hotel at Allentown, Pa. They had been asphyxiated by illuminating gas. It is supposed they blew out the gas when they went to bed.

Train Seven Days in a Drift.

The snow blockade on the Burlington road was lifted, when an accommodation train at Sterling, Col., stuck seven days in a drift, was dug out by hand.

Yukon Murderers to Hang.

The Department of Justice at Ottawa, Ont., has been advised from the Yukon that the two murderers, Labelle and Fournier, will be executed on the same day, January 29. Labelle was to have been hanged on January 10, but it has been decided to have both executed on the same day. They were convicted of murdering miners for their gold.

The New Maine in Commission.

The new battleship Maine was put in commission at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Commander Thomas B. Howard, now on duty at the Naval Academy, was selected to command the new monitor Nevada.

Baron Hengelmuller presented his new credentials as Ambassador from Austria-Hungary to the President.

Internal revenue collections for November were $19,285,337, a decrease from the previous year of $3,393,503.

The Government accepted the thirty-knot torpedo boat Wilkes built in New York City.

President Roosevelt received the delegates attending the biennial convention of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, in session at Washington.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

An American schoolteacher at Batangas, P. I., was sentenced by a native judge to fifteen days' imprisonment for whipping a schoolboy.

The United States Army transport Sherman struck a rock on the south coast of Luzon, P. I., but was enabled to reach Manila in safety.

Admiral Dewey arrived at Ponce, P. R., from a trip across the island, and received a warm popular welcome.

Numerous municipal presidents in the provinces of Cavite and Rizal, P. I., are assisting the native constabulary to run down the ladrones.

The reception of Admiral Dewey on his arrival at San Juan, P. R., was a tremendous success. The parade which he led with the naval officers was an imposing spectacle. There was an immense crowd of spectators. The Governor gave a ball in honor of the Admiral.

It is stated that the provinces of Cavite, Batangas and Tayabas in the Philippines will be placed under military control because of the difficulties of the Civil Government with the ladrones.

Natives of the Island of Panay, P. I., have raised funds to send to Boston to aid in the prosecution of the case of Father Augustin, killed by the water cure.

DOMESTIC.

Former Secretary of War Elkins declared that fifty battleships should be built before naval appropriations were pared down.

The will of Thomas B. Reed was filed at New York City. It gives all his estate to his widow, Mrs. Susan P. Reed, and makes her sole executrix, a bequest to his father and mother having lapsed by their death.

Two Poles were arrested at Ospur, Ill., for opening a mail sack and burning the contents to keep themselves warm.

The responsibility for the turf room explosion in Hot Springs, Ark., by which two men were killed, has been placed upon the proprietors and the lighting company.

Andrew Carnegie made a conditional gift of $25,000 to the Loyal Legion of Labor, a negro organization formed in Ohio for educational and political work.

Andrew Carson, a telegraph operator, blamed for the wreck on the Grand Trunk Railroad, near London, Ont., said the accident was due to a conflicting order from the train despatcher.

Cardinal Gibbons narrowly escaped serious injury in a falling elevator in a Pittsburg (Pa.) hotel. He was shaken, but unhurt.

The torpedo boat destroyer Worden, now at Norfolk Navy Yard, was ordered in commission.

Robbers relieved the State Bank at Webber, Kan., of $1500 cash and escaped.

General Greene, the new Police Commissioner of New York City, has retained the present deputies.

While seeking food or shelter Joseph Harlton, an aged prospector, perished in the storm near Isle, Col.

While playing Santa Claus, Forest Gale, a fifteen-year-old boy, was fatally burned in the Salvation Army barracks at Hamilton, O.

Having forced Ed Gay, of Mathews, Ga., to force open his safe an unknown man killed him and took $1200 in cash with which he escaped, leaving no clue.

Daniel C. Moynihan, former captain of police, was acquitted at New York City by a jury of a charge of accepting bribes.

While Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Williams were dining at the Westminster Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., thieves took $3000 worth of jewelry from their room.

James Kildee, aged 102 years, and supposed to have been the oldest resident of Illinois, died at Danville, Ill.

Two hundred passengers, an entire trainload, were injured in a wreck in Illinois. None were killed.

Nate Salsbury, controlling partner in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, died at Long Branch, N. J.

FOREIGN.

Prevalence of typhoid, said to be due to eating oysters caused a decrease in their sale in London.

Types of the new British cruisers built during the year do not fulfil the expectations raised.

Queen Alexandra gave a dinner to widows and children of men who fell in the South African war.

The Pope ordered excommunicated all persons who endeavor to promote a national church in the Philippines.

A baby farming scandal is stirring Yokohama, Japan, it being alleged that 300 infants have died at one place since it was started.

An earthquake shock which lasted twenty-three seconds was felt at Bigsk, in the government of Tomsk.

The Red Cross Society at St. Petersburg is sending relief to the earthquake sufferers at Andijan.

Roumania's Senate passed a bill to naturalize Hebrews.

Minister Bowen, at Caracas, Venezuela, was snubbed by the grand dames of the Von Pilgrim-Baltazzi set.

Frank Kimborough, an American artist, died in London from pneumonia.

The earthquake shocks at Andijan, Turkestan, continue. Railway traffic was interrupted and damage estimated at millions done.

A boat race between crews of the Massachusetts and the Alabama, at Port of Spain, Trinidad, for a purse of $1000, resulted in a tie.

The Red D Line steamer Caracas entered the port of La Guayra, Venezuela, after slight opposition.

Secretary and Mrs. Chamberlain arrived at Durban, South Africa, and were received with enthusiasm. Mr. Chamberlain's speeches were notable for their strong tone of conciliation.

Premier Balfour was confined to his bed at his Scotch home with an attack of influenza.

The Paris police seized the papers of Jean de La Marre, the explorer and manager of a Klondike mining company, which is capitalized at about $8,000,000. De La Marre is suspected of irregular proceedings.

THE INCREASE IN CRIME

Criminologist Declares Autos, Trolleys and Telephones Responsible.

Dr. MacDonald Says States Having Greatest Intelligence Exceed in Poverty, Insanity and Wickedness.

Washington, D. C.—Automobiles, electric cars and the telephone are responsible for the increase in crime, insanity, suicide and other forms of abnormality, according to a remarkable report made to Congress by Dr. Arthur MacDonald, Criminologist of the United States Bureau of Education.

Dr. MacDonald argues these inventions cause people to exercise less and think more.

This, he says, puts an abnormal strain on the nervous system as compared with the muscular system.

States having the greatest intelligence and education, Dr. MacDonald says, also exceed in insanity, suicide, juvenile criminals, nervous diseases and paupers.

"Eat meat and potatoes," continues Dr. MacDonald, "or you may become a criminal."

He claims one of the reasons for the increase in crime is the decrease in consumption of meat and potatoes and the tendency toward less solid and staple foods.

"The less cost of living and the increase of wealth, with the luxuries of the table, have tended to overheating, which, in connection with lack of exercise, has had its evil effects and doubtless produced an additional reaction on the nervous system. When the nerves are unstrung by overpressure the will may become weak, depression and pessimism set in and loss of self-control follow with its consequent abnormal actions leading on to crime and other social evils.

"In the statistics of crime some special points may be noted. The youth, as compared with adults, have committed more crimes as society has developed. Suicide among children has greatly increased; this might be regarded as a symptom of diseased preconsciousness.

"The recent rapid development of women by entering more and more into the work of men; a transition involving great strain, seems to have some unwelcome accompaniments. In Vienna, for instance, general paralysis, a man's disease, is increasing among women. In Belgium insanity and suicide have been growing relatively faster in women than in men.

"If we shake the tree the bad apples fall first. So in periods of rush and strain the weaknesses of human nature become more apparent. But this increase in evil may be only a temporary one, due to the necessary pressure of adaptability to modern civilization."

MOULIN ROUGE CLOSED.

Famous Paris Music Hall Was a Star Attraction For Tourists.

Paris, France.—The famous Moulin Rouge Music Hall, well known to Americans, has ceased to exist.

The Moulin Rouge (red mill) was one of the stock show places of Paris after dark. It was so called from the mill built in the Dutch fashion, which was one of its attractions. The arms of the mill were lighted by red lamps, and the big wheel revolving in the evening was one of the familiar sights of Montmartre. American and English tourists on their first trip abroad always considered a visit to it as one of their duties. A cafe chantant was run in connection with the "mill," and there and in the open air pavilion lively lances and other amusements of a more or less picturesque sort were provided.

COURT DECIDES FOR MASCAGNI.

He Didn't Steal From His Manager—More Lawsuits Accumulating.

Chicago, Ill.—Richard Heard failed to prove his charge of embezzlement against Pietro Mascagni, the Italian composer. Justice Underwood decided that Mascagni had not stolen $7000 or any other sum, and that the manager should have made the case a civil and not a criminal one.

Mascagni was forced to take the witness stand.

Before the court adjourned Heard and Mascagni learned that they had been sued by two former employes of the defunct opera company. In one case judgment has been rendered.

TURN CANNIBALS IN FAMINE.

Thousands of Natives in New Guinea Are Starving—Prospectors Murdered.

Sydney, N. S. W.—A prolonged drouth in New Guinea has caused a famine and thousands of the inhabitants are starving.

Some are subsisting on roots, grubs vermin, while others have resorted to cannibalism, eating the bodies of those who have died of starvation.

Two European prospectors have been murdered.

Bad Russian Crop Outlook.

The condition of the winter crops in nearly all European Russia is regarded as absolutely bad. This condition arises from the delay in sowing, due to the late harvest and the rainy autumn and winter. The seed did

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

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In our opinion its even money on Overman against the field.

That profit-sharing scheme of the Steel trust evidently has a string attached to it.

The question of good roads is one which each county and municipality must settle for itself. It is beyond the province of the legislature.

Castro does'nt seem to have comprehended that in these days of grace he is supposed to keep quiet and look pleasant.

The toy pistol proves the truth of the addage that "things are not always what they seem." It got in some deadly work during the holidays.

The legislative curtin has rung up. "The boys" are all there, pie-ahungered. The donkey now goes round and round, the band begins to play.

There are already signs of the beginning of what promises to be a great fight between the State Liquor Dealer's Association and the State Anti-Saloon League.

This may not be the land of milk and honey, but it is still the country of strawberries and cream all right. And, on the whole, we prefer the last dish to the first.

With Bryan eliminated, "Tom" Johnson obliterated, Cleveland impossible, Gorman distrusted, and Hill a dead one, how a man must enjoy being a Democrat these winter days.

Prosperity is the offspring of Protection, and trusts are the offspring of prosperity—therefore kill prosperity. This is about as deep as Democratic statesmanship ever goes.

Democracy has already taxed everything in sight—the mongrel cur of the poor man and the franchises of corporations excepted. We suppose it will now proceed to make the job complete.

The deficit will probably be met by increased taxation on the liquor traffic and on real estate as reassessed in April. The corporations—infant or otherwise—will be,in all probabilty, subject to a franchise tax.

The farmers do not take kindly to the Democratic theory that the Democratic party is their only friend, and that the Republican administration is grinding them into a condition of poverty and want. Good prices for farm products and increasing bank accounts are hard facts for the Democrats to explain.

Senator Hoar has introduced his anti-trust bill. It embodies to a large extent the ideas advanced by the President. Its principal features are the provisions for publicity and the strict enforcement of present laws. Its critics declare that it will not suffice; that an attempt to carry the interstate commerce laws to a greater length than they have already been carried would mean the taking away of the police power of the states and the control over their own internal commerce—rights reserved to them under the constitution.

Secretary Hay has practically concluded negotiations with Dr. Herran, the representative of Colombia and is now awaiting the decision of the Colombian government in regard to the treaty which will authorize the construction of the Panama canal. The terms of the treaty as they now stand provide for an initial payment to Colombia of $10,000,000 and an annuity of $100,000 beginning in ten years and continuing thereafter for all time, or as long as the United States shall maintain the canal.

The control of trusts seems to lie largely with the state after all, and yet we note that the "solid south" is still—very still—and makes no motion. Perhaps Senator Morgan was not far wrong when he voiced the following:

"I cannot see that there is any great difference between the leaders of the democratic and republican parties on the question of trusts. Whichever party is out of power cries out against the octopus; whichever party is in power hugs the octopus to its breast. Political affiliation seems to be no shield against the glitter of great wealth.'

The jingle of the guinea etc. A decidedly pessimistic view, though perhaps not unwarranted.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The southern press is wasting a lot of time and good printer's ink selecting a presidental candidate for the party in 1904. The south will have no voice in the affair one way or the other. The minority of the party in the north and west will name the canidate, and then, whether he is a Bryanite, an anti-Bryanite or a trimmer between the two, southern Democracy will yell itself hoarse and vote itself blue in the face supporting him.

In 1880 the value of farm products of the South exceeded that of manufactured products by more than $200,000,000, while in 1890 manufactures exceeded farm products by more than $190,000,000, though during that period the number of persons engaged in agriculture increased 36 per cent. The South will yet take rank as the great manufacturing section of this country.

The Chinese problem presents another knotty point. China is on a silver basis. Since the amount of the indemnity to be paid the powers for the recent little racket was fixed, silver has depreciated 20 per cent in the worlds market, and payment on a gold basis means a proportionate increase in the amount of the debt for free-silver China. The European powers insist on a gold-standard payment. The "heathen Chinee" is kicking like forty steers. It looks, however, as if his protest will be without avail. The benighted Celestial will again have to pay the freight.

AN OLIGARCHY.

The Indiana State Journal in a recent editorial makes some exceedingly pertinent comments on the meager vote cast in three states in the late election. Even the Democratic New York World has twice called attention to these same states, declaring that under such elections government "is neither republican in form nor democratic in fact." That the matter may be clearly understood the following figures are given, the population and number of voters being taken from the census of 1900:

States.	Population.	Voters	Vote
Louisiana	1,381,625	235,341	26,234
Mississippi	1,551,270	934,413	18,078
South Carolina	1,340,316	199,604	28,295
	4,237,211	678,361	72,638

The wonder is that such facts as these do not attract more attention than they do, since they show the entire absence of interest in elections by the people. In each of these States half of the voters have been disfranchised by constitutional amendments. But the question now arises why do not the other half of those qualified to vote exercise the right of suffrage? Because there is but one political party in these States, and there is but one political party because men who would create any other party than the Democratic would become the victims of a sort of social ostracism. Furthmore, the States which have disfranchised half of their voting population have imposed burdensome and vexations poll-tax requirements which have resulted in the virtual disfranchisement of thousands of those legally qualified.

It seems that the politicians must have foreseen that the poll-tax requirements would accomplish just what they have, namely, the reduction of the number of actual voters to those who have the requisite property and taxpaying qualifications. In view of the result, is it not fair to assume that the ruling class had in view the elimination of the majority of voters to the end that "the rule of the few" the very few—might be firmly established?

In view of all the gush that is given us about "democratic government" and "the party of the people" it is well to consider these things. Slowly but surely the Democratic politicians of the South are disfranchising the many, preparatory to establishing a political oligarchy in which the people shall have no voice.

The same party that bewailed the Philippino and went into hysterics over the "imperialism" of William McKinley is now consistently engaged in disfranchising free-born American citizens and establishing an "imperialism" at home.

It may seem a matter of no consequence to many people, but it is an indisputable fact that in no State which has been under Democratic control during the past decade is a full vote and a fair count tolerated. This is not merely campaign thunder. He who runs may read. In Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia disfranchisement and poll-tax requirements have suppressed a large majority of the voters, while in Kentucky a Goebel law, and in the Republican cities of Missouri a Nesbit law has been enacted to overwhelm Republican voters by fraudulent voting and counting.

These facts furnish a severe and serious indictment of Democratic methods as they obtain in the South. No demagogic utterance is voiced when the declaration is made that republican institutions are thereby threatened.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE EAST AND THE NEGRO.

The following from the Greensboro Record, a recognized Democratic organ, furnishes interestin' readin' and needs no comment:

The fight over Samuel Vick, the negro postmaster at Wilson, is bringing about a beautiful spectacle, and the whole mess—for it is a mess—brings to mind a thought. A way back in the seventies, when the democratic party got hold of the legislature of the state, the east set up a howl about negro domination. The result was that the democrats passed and had to bear the burden of an odious county government plan simply to relieve that section. The party was twitted and harrassed about its county government for years, yet we of the central and western part of the state defend it year in and year out, though it worked us an injury. What happened? In 1894 the very people we have been defending from the negroes turned their backs on the party and voted the populist ticket; in truth, the east was for the most part responsible for it. Then they got another dose of negro and again they sang their refrain of a negro ridden section. With might and main the democrats went at it, and in 1898 again won a victory. At this time it was claimed that at least a thousand negroes were in office in the east. The campaign of 1900 was made on this issue and the east was again relieved. What occurred in 1902—this year. The first move looking towards independent democrats came from that "nigger ridden" country. It was born in the east and died there—if it is dead. Once more, what next? We find eastern democrats, if the reports are half true, writing letters and practically protesting against the removal of the negro Vick! Ye gods, is this not a spectacle! Of course it can be said that no democrat has asked this. No, but practically this is what they have done.

It's a case where cussin' won't answer, nor will it do any good. And some day—who knows?—the east will again be in the hands of the negroes. If that day arrives they ought to be let alone. In fact it seems they like it."

THE INDIANOLA AFFAIR.

In his determination to force a negro postmistress upon a Southern community, Theodore Roosevelt has decided to deprive that community of mail facilities. Roosevelt wants the negro vote in New York, Ohio and Illinois. A measlier demagogue never flopped around in the President's chair.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

What are the facts in the case! A negro woman of Indionola, Miss., held the position of postmistress at that office. She was appointed under the Harrison administration and has held office ever since. She is a woman of property and good moral character. She administered the duties of her office with faithfulness and ability. She enjoyed the respect of the better class in the community, and some of the leading Democrats of Indianola were her bondsmen. The hoodlum element of the city, because of her color, decided to drive her from office. She was forced to resign under fear of personal violence. These facts were brought before the President. The woman is an American citizen. The President declares that she shall be protected in her constitutional right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. He has refused to accept her resignation under the circumstances. He declares that if the hoodlum element of Indianola is unwilling to longer accept this colored woman as a postmistress, the office can remain vacant.

THE CAROLINIAN does not believe in the appointment of negro office-holders in the south. Public sentiment is too strong. It is useless to antagonize public opinion. Such appointments can only result in injury to the party and still greater injury to the colored man himself. All conversant with southern politics must realize these facts. In the present case, however, THE CAROLINIAN heartily endorses the President's stand. The constitution guarantees to every citizen, however humble, certain constitutional rights. If these rights are not secured, the whole fabric of republican government falls. We would say to our contemporary, if this be demagogism make the most of it.

A Marvelous Invention.

Wonders never cease. A machine has been invented that will cut, paste and hang wall paper. The field of inventions and discoveries seems to be unlimited. Notable among great discoveries is Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It has done a world of good for weak lungs and saved many a life. Thousands have used it and conquered Grip, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption. Their general verdict is: "It's the best and most reliable medicine for throat and lung troubles. Every 50c and $1.00 bottle is guaranteed by all Druggist. Trial bottles free.

You Know What You Are Taking When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No, Cure, No Pay. 50c.

City Fathers Meet.

The City Fathers met in regular monthly session Monday night at the Town Hall. The usual routine business was transacted. Several matters of importance, however, came before the board.

The telephone company through its attorney, E. F. Aydlett, asked for an extension of its franchise for a period of 30 years, same not to be exclusive. As grounds for this request, attorney stated that the present franchise would expire in 1905, that the company desired to make needed improvements to the extent of $9000. To raise this money it would be necessary to mortgage its franchise. The present franchise for two years had little value and was not mortgagable. The company intends to introduce the Bell system for which it has to pay a royalty of 50 cents a phone. It intends giving long distance connection with all neighboring points, Hertford, Edenton and the smaller places.

Alderman Sawyer desired to know if the company would agree not to raise rates. Attorney stated that the company would not so agree, the intimation being that the public would have to pay the Bell royelty as an extra charge.

Attorney also stated that the telephone company was the only quasi-public corporation paying an annual revenue to the city. The telephone company pays a dollar a year on each phone installed and furnishes city officials two phones free of cost.

The question was called and upon vote the franchise was granted. Messrs. Sawyer, Davis and Fearing voted in the negative.

THE CAROLINIAN seriously questions the advisability of granting franchises for long periods of time, especially when as in this case a franchise admittedly morgagable for $9000 is granted without additional consideration. Viewed in the light of the past however, the telephone company has a case. A 20 year franchise was granted the electric light company without consideration, and the electric light company, moreover, pays not one penny of annual tribute. Other companies has been granted similar privileges.

Mr. C. C. Pappendick was granted a permit to construct a one story wooden building, to be covered with iron, corner Poindexter and Matthews streets. Our fire limit seems to be entirely an imaginary one.

An exhaustive discussion on arboriculture was then entered into, and the effect upon trees of cutting their roots, in order to lay brick sidewalks around same, was fully expatiated upon.

The question of widening Matthews street was referred to a jury hereafter to be chosen.

Domestic Trouble.

It is exceptional to find a family where there are no domestic ruptures occasionally, but these can be lessened by having Dr. King's New Life Pills around. Much trouble they save by their great work in Stomach and Liver troubles. They not only relieve you, but cure, 25c, at all drug stores.

Sound Filling Up.

Prof. Collier Cobb, of the State University, stopped over in Raleigh Sunday night on his way to Washington city to attend a scientific meeting. He had just been to Goldsboro to examine one of the sand hills in that section. In speaking of the way in which the North Carolina coast is changing he says that in the Nag's Head section sand fills 324 feet of the sound every year. That is the average, because 325 feet have been filled up during the past ten years.—Raleigh Times.

Wonderful Nerve.

Is displayed by many a man enduring pains of accidental Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sore feet or stiff joints. But there's no need for it. Bucklen's Arnica Salve will kill the pain and cure the trouble. It's the best Salve on earth for Piles, too. 25c, at all druggists.

Counting Heavy.

Harry and Charlie, aged 5 and 3 respectively, have just been seated at the nursery table for dinner. Harry sees there is but one orange on the table and immediately sets up a wail that brings his mother to the scene.

"Why, Harry, what are you crying for?" she asks.

"Because there ain't any orange for Charlie."—Exchange.

Bunched His Blunders.

"John," said Mrs. Billus after the caller had gone away, "I wish you wouldn't bunch your blunders so."

"What do you mean, Maria?" asked Mr. Billus.

"I didn't mind your telling her that you were ten years older than I, but you followed it up a minute later by letting it slip out that you were 52."—Chicago Tribune.

The Power of a Name.

Poppers—We haven't christened the baby yet. My wife wants to give him a fancy name out of a book, but I won't have it.

Ascum—Why not?

Poppers—Because then he'd grow up to be homely as the mud and tough as nails. I never knew it to fail.—Philadelphia Press.

Willie's Idea.

"Isn't it awful low thin Mr. Henpeck is now?" remarked Mrs. Gabble to her husband. "And he used to be so stout."

"Perhaps," chimed in little Willie, remembering his trouble with his bicycle tires—"perhaps his wife forgets to blow him up regular, like you said she uster."—Philadelphia Press.

NEWS PAPER LAWS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered it discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing publishers and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided the "refusing to take periodical from the office, or moving and leaving them uncalled for," prima facie evidence of intended fraud.

6. Any person who receives and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

7. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice to the publishers at the end of their time if they do not want to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrearages, is sent to the publisher.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought Chas. H. Fletcher.

Loughand works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No. Cure, No Pay. Price, 25 cents.

A. W. HAFF,

Successor to

Lanphear & Haff

Wholesale Commission De

in Fresh Fish Lobsters

Etc., Etc

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET

NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.

To Cure A Cold In One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure E. W. Grove's signature on each box: 25.

F. H. Ziegler,

Succesor to John H. Ziegler.

Undertakers' supplies,

From the cheapest to the best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPESHAD COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut Cloth-covered and Metalic Casket as Specialty. All kinds of Cabinet work done.

"THE BIGGEST SENSATION EVERYWHERE."

Liliput

COLAPSABLE POCKET

Rtereoscope ApparatuS

The smallest Stereoscope with the strongest optical effect. Highly finished in different colors with rich gold and silver decorations (mountings). Including 24 V. E. Photographs. Views of art (genre). PRICE ONLY $1.00. Sent everywhere prepaid in letter form. Agents wanted.

Liliput Stereoscope Co.

CREST BUILDING

Philadelphia

In a Great Hurry.

Benham—Why did that woman keep you standing at the door for half an hour?

Mrs. Benham—She said she hadn't time to come in.—Brooklyn Life.

St. Christopher.

The belief was that any one who looked at a representation of St. Christopher was safe for that day from an evil death. The saint was always portrayed of colossal size and is so painted at the entrance of most Spanish cathedrals that all may see him. None of the many carved figures of this saint approaches in size one which was removed from Notre Dame at Paris in 1755.

It was said that St. Christopher's original occupation was to carry people across a stream, and the legend is that once a child presented himself to be conveyed over. At first his weight was what might be expected from his infant years, but presently it began to increase and so went on till the ferryman was like to sink under his burden. The child then said: "Wonder not, my friend. I am Jesus, and you have the weight of the sins of the whole world on your back." Hence St. Christopher is represented carrying the infant Saviour across a river with the globe in his hand.

St. Christopher has an interesting place in the history of typography in consequence of a wood engraving of his figure, supposed to be of date about 1423, being the earliest known example of that art.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatuleney. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

WILL YOU RIDE!

IF SO COME TO US FOR A

BUGGY.

Every piece of material that goes into one of our vehicles is the very best. We have a reputation for fine work, and we give our patrons the worth of their money.

Elizabeth City Buggy Company.

A WORD WITH YOU.

W. M. Baxter Ice and Cold Storage Company

Phillips Ward & Rountree

Wholesale Groceries and Commissions.

We buy, sell, or exchange anything you want to sell or buy.

Write us for information

Norfolk Virginia

Mexican Mustang Liniment will readily overcome Loss of Hair, Diseased Hoofs and Scratches in horses, mules and cattle. Farmers try it.

A toad under a harrow

suffers no more than the faithful horse that is tortured with Spavins, Swinney, Harness Sores, Sprains, etc. Most horse owners know this and apply the kind of sympathy that heals, known far and wide as

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Never fails—not even in the most aggravated cases. Cures caked udder in cows quicker than any known remedy. Hardly a disease peculiar to muscle, skin or joints that cannot be cured by it.

Mexican Mustang Liniment is the best remedy on the market for Wind Galls, Sprains and Skin Lumps. It keeps horses and mules in condition.

At The First Sign

That your eyes are hurting you should visit me. It may mean glasses or it may not. In any case it is no fake, and that it is worth while to attend to it, I will gladly take a little of your time and money to have me test your eyes and fit you properly.

HATHAWAY,

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

SUNDEXTER BUILDING.

The World And His Wife

One year, during which time [illegible] the world and spread a couple of [illegible] Thyself and his wife [illegible] the good things [illegible] They came to Palmer & Co. for [illegible] fancy Grapes, Oranges, Malaga [illegible] the finest flavor, Bananas, Pineapples, Nuts, Extra Fine Raisins, [illegible] home with them ice cream [illegible] English Plum Pudding and [illegible] Cherries, Cranberries, [illegible] Olives, Pineapple Cheese and California Celery are there to [illegible] them. All these good things, [illegible] with a gallon of Palmer & Co's Cream furnish the best of [illegible] cheer. Don't fail to call on

PALMER & CO.

BRICK

[illegible] and Southern R. R. Co.

[illegible] in effect May 10, 1903.

TRAIN SERVICE.

Leave Elizabeth City [illegible]
Arrive Norfolk [illegible]
Leave Norfolk [illegible]
Arrive Elizabeth City [illegible]

Connections at Norfolk with [illegible] daily except Sunday for [illegible] Leave Norfolk [illegible] Arrive Old Point [illegible] Leave Old Point [illegible] Arrive Norfolk [illegible]

Connections at Elizabeth City with [illegible] Leave Elizabeth City [illegible] Arrive Edenton [illegible] Leave Edenton [illegible] Arrive Elizabeth City [illegible]

Connections at Hertford with [illegible] Leave Hertford [illegible] Arrive Winfall [illegible] Leave Winfall [illegible] Arrive Hertford [illegible]

Connections at Belvidere with [illegible] Leave Belvidere [illegible] Arrive Perquimans [illegible] Leave Perquimans [illegible] Arrive Belvidere [illegible]

Connections at Norfolk with [illegible] Leave Norfolk [illegible] Arrive Suffolk [illegible] Leave Suffolk [illegible] Arrive Norfolk [illegible]

Connections at Suffolk with [illegible] Leave Suffolk [illegible] Arrive Franklin [illegible] Leave Franklin [illegible] Arrive Suffolk [illegible]

Connections at Franklin with [illegible] Leave Franklin [illegible] Arrive Petersburg [illegible] Leave Petersburg [illegible] Arrive Franklin [illegible]

Connections at Petersburg with [illegible] Leave Petersburg [illegible] Arrive Richmond [illegible] Leave Richmond [illegible] Arrive Petersburg [illegible]

Connections at Richmond with [illegible] Leave Richmond [illegible] Arrive Washington [illegible] Leave Washington [illegible] Arrive Richmond [illegible]

Connections at Washington with [illegible] Leave Washington [illegible] Arrive Baltimore [illegible] Leave Baltimore [illegible] Arrive Washington [illegible]

Connections at Baltimore with [illegible] Leave Baltimore [illegible] Arrive Philadelphia [illegible] Leave Philadelphia [illegible] Arrive Baltimore [illegible]

Connections at Philadelphia with [illegible] Leave Philadelphia [illegible] Arrive New York [illegible] Leave New York [illegible] Arrive Philadelphia [illegible]

Connections at Old Point with [illegible] Leave Old Point [illegible] Arrive Newport News [illegible] Leave Newport News [illegible] Arrive Old Point [illegible]

Connections at Newport News with [illegible] Leave Newport News [illegible] Arrive Richmond [illegible] Leave Richmond [illegible] Arrive Newport News [illegible]

Connections at Richmond with [illegible] Leave Richmond [illegible] Arrive Washington [illegible] Leave Washington [illegible] Arrive Richmond [illegible]

Connections at Washington with [illegible] Leave Washington [illegible] Arrive Baltimore [illegible] Leave Baltimore [illegible] Arrive Washington [illegible]

Connections at Baltimore with [illegible] Leave Baltimore [illegible] Arrive Philadelphia [illegible] Leave Philadelphia [illegible] Arrive Baltimore [illegible]

Connections at Philadelphia with [illegible] Leave Philadelphia [illegible] Arrive New York [illegible] Leave New York [illegible] Arrive Philadelphia [illegible]

Put Us On Your List

We will see that you are not disappointed in superiority of groceries, [illegible] of delivery, or reasonable [illegible] prices.

Our aim is to supply breakfast foods to [illegible] materials for culinary deserts, [illegible] your wants perfectly.

Culpepper, & Son,

Phone 58.

Things We Like Best

Often Disagree With Us

Because we overeat of them. Indigestion follows. But there's a way to escape such consequences. A dose of a good digestant like Kodol will relieve you at once. Your stomach is simply too weak to digest what you eat. That's all indigestion is. Kodol digests the food without the stomach's aid. Thus the stomach rests while the body is strengthened by wholesome food. Dieting is unnecessary. Kodol digests any kind of good food. Strengthens and invigorates.

Kodol Makes Rich Red Blood.

Prepared only by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. The $1 bottle contains 2½ times the 50c. size.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every bottle.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine

the remedy that cures a cold in one day

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, Jan. 8, 1903.

LOCAL GLEANINGS

How many of 'em have you broken already?

Wilmington leads the procession with sixty-one bar-rooms.

A frying pan becomes a chafing dish after it gets into society.

The very best thing some of us could do in the New Year would be to—quit swearing.

The new Savings Bank has been chartered. Some such institution has been long needed in the city.

The Banks N. C. line has increased its service by the purchase of the small steamer, Thomas Newton from the N. & S. R. R.

A Chicago ord nance forbids barbers talking while at work. There are not enough soldiers in Illinois to enforce this law.

The Presbyterian church of this city has obtained a new pastor, the Rev. R. L. Grier, late of Virginia. THE CAROLINIAN bids him welcome.

Misses Carrie and Mildred Alexander, who spent Christmas in Norfolk, visiting their grand father Mr. L. H. Bonthal returned home last Saturday.

There is considerable talk about the devil just now; and yet if he were dead they'd have to manufacture a new one to keep Humanity in that chalk line.

Double daily mail service is at last secured. Now let us all get together and run the postal receipts up to the requisite figure that will insure free city delivery.

A man in Danville, Va., was fined by the mayor for whipping his wife because she put snuff in his Christmas whiskey. The mayor was evidently a blue-ribbonite.

The promotors of the street railroad and water works system were in the city during the week looking over the ground and conferring with their attorney, C. M. Ferebee Esq.

The Rev. W. A. Ayers, late of Hertford, has accept the pastorate of the Blackwell Memorial Baptist church of this city. On dit Mr. Ayers is a eloquent young divine.

It was a rather amusing spectacle presented Monday last; our Democratic fire-eaters entertaining a lot of "dirty Reds," driving them around in rubber-tired vehicles and killing the fatted calf in order that they might feast themselves.

The Norfolk & Southern R. R. has purchased the Washington & Plymouth narrow gauge road. The road will be made broad gauge and extended to Raleigh. Competition is the life of trade. The Suffolk & Carolina is coming—coming on.

The Wilcox case opens up at Hertford Monday. This is the second trial of this cause. From all that can be ascertained there seems to be no new developments in the case and the evidence submitted will be practically the same adduced at the first trial.

Mr. S. E. Speight, a popular liquor dealer of this city, having closed down his business, contemplates removing shortly to some neighboring town. Mr. Speight has a number of friends in Elizabeth who will regret his departure.

The new line of steamers, mention of which was made in these columns about a month ago, will, it is stated, soon be put in operation. Mr. Deakyne of New Jersey, the promoter of the scheme, was in the city during the passed week.

Lieut. R. O. Crisp of the revenue service, formerly stationed at this port, is favoring his many friends with a visit in this city. Betsy has a weakness for the Lieutenant. He is a genial and deservedly popular gentleman. Lieut. Crisp is accompanied by his brother, a bird of like feather.

The Copley Square Opera Company was the attraction at the Y. M. C. A. halls Friday evening. Though the rain descended in torrents there was a goodly audience present to greet it. The performance, while not productive of any great ecstacies, was very creditable.

The festive burglar is again on the rampage. Sunday night an unknown man again attempted to break into the residence of Mrs. Jewell, a widow lady living on Church street. That brave little woman, however, having been aroused from slumber, pistol in hand, quickly put the coward to flight.

The Washington Gazette and Messenger notes that a movement is already on foot to fittingly celebrate the 200th anniversary of the settlement of the town of Bath in 1905. Bath is the oldest town in the State, and "it occupies," says the Gazette, "the same position in the early history of North Carolina that Jamestown does to the state of Virginia."

Money Loaned upon approved security. Applp to Edmund Alexander, Attorney-at-Law and manager of "The Carolina Collecting Agency;" Rooms Nos. 5 and 6 Academy of Music, Elizabeth City, N. C.

The E. S. Chesson Company of this city has been chartered to deal in general merchandise. The capital is $25,000. The incorporators are E. S. Chesson, S. S. Barcliff and W. T. Old. This represents another local instance of the tendency of the age toward industrial consolidation. The existing dry goods firms of E. S. Chesson and Barcliff & Willey are thereby combined.

A correspondent from Gum Neck informs us of a serious and fatal accident which occurred in that precinct Thursday night, the 1st. While out on a gunning expedition for snipe Mr. Lewis Swindell, in re-loading his gun and throwing it in gear, accidentally discharged same striking Mr. Nathan Basnight on the right side of his face. The shot came out at the victims left temple. Almost the entire face was blown away. Mr. Basnight died about an hour afterwards in great agony.

He Wilted.

An exchange prints the following marriage ceremony which was said by a Tennessee squire a short time ago:

"Wilt thou take her for thy pard, for better or for worse; to hold, to have, to fondly guard until hauled off in a hearse? Wilt thou let her have her way, consult her many wishes, make the fire every morning and help her wash the dishes? Wilt thou comfort and support her father and mother, aunt Jemima and uncle John, three sisters and a brother?"

As his face grew pale and blank; it was too late to jilt; as through the door he sank, he said, "I wilt."

With Axes to Grind.

"For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain
The reception committee is peculiar,
The same which we rise to explain."

Come let us reason together. Let us view the facts dispassionately. The best place to begin is at the beginning.

In the halcyon days when the Hon. Harry Skinner represented the First District in congress, an appropriation was obtained for the erection of a suitable federal building in this city. In the fullness of time a government agent appeared upon the scene, inspected the various sites offered for said building and finally made his report. The Lamb lot on Matthews street opposite the City Hall was finally selected and purchased by the government. While some protested against the site chosen, there was no serious fight made against said selection at that time. A certain suit involving the title to said property having been compromised, however, the property sold and paid for, and the compromise agreement carried out, opposition seemed to grow apace. The matter was called up before the Chamber of Commerce and other public bodies, and protesting delegations were sent to Washington to urge a change of site for the said building. The site chosen, it was urged, was on a "back street" and was not suitable.

So fierce became the fight that finally at a mass meeting in this city, at which the present congressman, John H. Small, was present, it was agreed between the contending factions that if AN ENTIRE BLOCK on Main street between Road and Water streets could be secured at a reasonable figure a change of sites should be made to said block, but that if said block could not be obtained then no further fight was to be made against the Matthews street site.

The Hon. John Small, in the meanwhile was to work for an increased appropriation with which to purchase the new site—the appropriation had been already once increased from the amount secured by Congressman Skinner and aggregates $120,000.

On Monday last a number of the committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, accompanied by Congressman Small and at his solicitation, visited Elizabeth City with the object of viewing the proposed sites preparatory to making a report to Congress on the vexed question. The visiting committee was met by a reception committee composed, with one probable exception, of interested property holders. The way in which this reception committee proceeded to get down to business and grind its little axes was something wonderful to behold, and proves that some of its members deserve to rank with that noble band of financiers whose sole motto is, for our own pocket all the time and the public be damned.

The block most generally advocated for the new site was what is known as the Albemarle block, situated on Main street between Road and Elliott. Several of the reception committee are largely interested in this block, and one of the committee had obtained options on all the property embraced therein. Some of the property-holders had given these options very reluctantly, actuated simply by a public spirited desire to furnish a suitable site for the new building. It is also worthy of note that some of this property as put in before the visiting committee was valued at a 20 per cent increase over the optioned price.

The government committee was shown the block in question, and it was immediately suggested that if the government could not afford (ye gods!) to purchase the whole block then it should take half of it—here at the very first step we find a breach of faith of the mass-meeting agreement. What half moreover, was to be taken? the western half, bordering on one of the principal streets, Road, the selection of which would mean the up-building of that thoroughfare, and which including the Albemarle property and the CAROLINIAN building, could be procured for $13,000? No, not at all! The eastern half, from the Albemarle property, including the Carolinian building to Elliott street, furnished the site the selection of which was advocated. For this property, constituting the most undesirable half of the square and bordering on a side street, it was proposed that the government pay $20,000 i. e. $15,500 cash and the present government site thrown in for good measure. Nerve, nerve, sublime nerve! A fair market value for the whole blessed square to-day is $25,000. The selection of the proposed site would, of course, greatly enhance the value of the Albemarle Hotel property in which several of the committee are largely interested. But that of course is another story.

Our resourceful committee, still had an ace up its sleeve, however, and the same it later proceeded to utilize. If the site proposed failed to meet with favor then it suggested, why not condemn a part of the Hinton square (the owner refuses to sell) on Main street several blocks nearer the business center? Now it is a generally recognized principal of law that the government cannot condemn private property for public purposes while there is other property available. The ownership of the Lamb property certainly estops it in this case from alleging that there is no other property available for its purposes. Moreover, even if this objection was removed the condemnation proceedings dragging on in the courts would postpone the construction of the desired building indefinitely, though in the mean-time one of the committeemen would continue in the enjoyment of the income derived from the rental of his Poindexter street property to the government for post-office purposes. But that, of course is story number two.

The position taken by THE CAROLINIAN as regards this question in the past has been unequivocal. It favored a Main street site if a whole square could be obtained at a reasonable price and without litigation. It objects strenuously, however, to being played for a sucker or to having the public played for such, simply to benefit the pockets of certain resourceful gentlemen. It does not take kindly to half-way measures. Rather than see the building situated on a half square, unreasonably priced, or delay its construction by litigation in the courts, it would prefer to see the government expend a few more thousand dollars adding to the present site, thereby securing a lot measuring 156 feet frontage by 200 back—a lot nearly as large as the court house square and one which would furnish ample elbow room. Matthews street is soon to be widened, paved and shelled, and is rapidly building up. The condemnatory phrase "back street" cannot long be used against it. We want the public building and we want it now. We have waited long enough.

In conclusion we would say that it has seemed to us passing strange that during the whole of this controversy our noble, public-spirited citizens has never bethought themselves of the fact that North Carolina is represented in the United States Senate by one, Jeter C. Pritchard, a gentleman who it is admitted, even by the Democratic press of the state, has more influence, not only with the administration, but with his legislative companions as well, than any other southern representative sitting in Congress.

The whole business begins to strike us as a fiasco and makes us weary, exceedingly weary and tired.

Temperance Legislation Proposed.

The following are the features of the temperance legislation proposed by the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League in session with authorized representatives of the North Carolina Methodist Conference and the Baptist State Convention:

1. Prohibition of sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors outside of incorporated towns. Prohibition of sale of liquor in towns of less than 500 population, whether incorporated or not. Prohibition of manufacture of liquors in towns of less than 1,000 population, whether incorporated or not.

2. Local Option elections in incorporated towns of more than 500 inhabitants at any time upon 30 days notice and upon petition of one-third of the qualified voters; provided elections shall not take place oftener than once in two years.

In such elections the question of saloons or prohibition, or saloons or dispensary, or dispensary or prohibition, may be submitted as petitioners may request; only one question at an election, however.

3. Prohibition of the importation of liquors by any means into prohibited or dispensary territory.

4. After July 1, 1903, all applicants for license to sell or manufacture liquors shall present with their application petitions, in their behalf signed by a majority of the qualified voters, save in those towns and cities in which between the date of the enactment of this bill and July 1, 1903, an election shall have been held and carried for saloons.

Tried to Conceal It.

It's the old story of "murder will out" only in these cases there's no crime. A woman feels run down, has backache or dyspepsia and thinks its nothing and tries to hide it until she finally breaks down. Don't deceive yourself. Take Electric Bitters at once. It has a reputation for curing Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles and will revivify your whole system. The worst forms of those maladies will quickly yield to the curative power of Electric Bitters. Only 50c, and guaranteed by all druggist.

JUST RECEIVED

New Spring Ginghams

Splendid assortment of styles for waists and children's dresses.

Extra fine quality. Regularly worth 12½ cent. Our Special Price 10 cents per yard.

See them in our window.

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled. THE FAIR, Agents for New Idea 10c Paper Patterns

The Big Department Store.

Every Thing Is Good.

We buy only the good. We sell only the good. If you get it here, it is good. No matter whether it is a Prescription or drug store article of any kind. If it isn't, Please speak to us about it and you'll get your money back—every cent. You are on the safe side if you buy all your drug store goods of us. We wish you would. We will do all in our power to serve you well. Give us a chance.

STANDARD - PHARMACY.

POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL.)

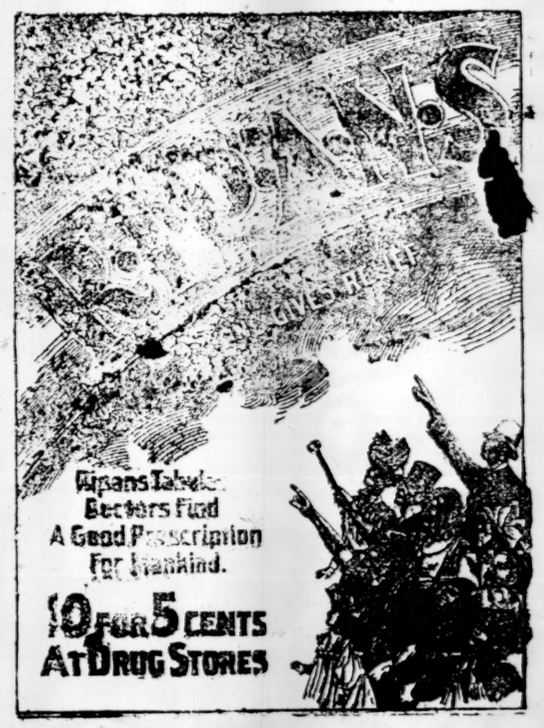
Suffolk & Carolina Railroad Schedule.

Northward—Read Up. DAILY EXPRESS 30 A. M.	Northward—Read Up. Daily Ex. Sun. MIXED 32 P. M.		Southward—Read Down. Daily Ex. Sun. MIXED 33 A. M.	Southward—Read Down. DAILY EXPRESS 31 P. M.
P 9 18	5 10	SUFFOLK	8 00	5 10
P 9 23	4 47	SAUNDERS	8 20	P 5 35
P 9 18	4 38	CYPRESS	8 32	P 5 41
P 9 10	4 25	WILSON	8 45	P 5 48
9 01	4 10	CORAPEAKE	9 04	5 57
P 8 46	3 54	SUNBURY	9 20	6 13
	3 34	CROSS	9 40	
P 8 37	3 20	BOSLEY	9 55	P 6 23
P 8 30	3 13	TROTVILLE	10 07	P 6 30
8 23	3 00	HOBBSVILLE	10 19	6 46
P 8 17	2 50	GLIDEN	10 30	P 6 53
8 08	2 34	RYLAND	10 45	6 53
P 8 01	2 23	ICARIA	10 55	P 8 58
7 51	2 10	CENTER HILL	11 10	7 08
P 7 45	2 00	BEVERLY	11 20	P 7 14
P 7 40	1 52	MAVATON	11 28	P 7 19
P 7 33	1 40	VALHALLA	11 40	P 7 26
P 7 26	1 28	HANCOCK	11 52	P 7 33
7 15	1 10	EDENTON	12 10	7 43
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.

Job Printing All Kinds

Done with Neatness and Dispatch.
Send your Order TO-DAY.

NORTH CAROLINIAN PUB. CO.



HERE THEY "R."

Good and fresh and worth having
The best groceries and the best way of handling them gives us the best business.

"Delicious, Appetizing,
Excellent, Reliable."

are some of the exclamations about the table delicacies we sell. All fresh, too.

OLD & FEARING,

GROCERS.

PHONE 112. FLORA BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

Advertising IN THE NORTH CAROLINIAN PAYS.

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY.

Nature Lends A Helping Hand.

Echols Piedmont Concentrated Iron and Alum Water is indorsed and prescribed by more than one hundred and fifty leading Virginia physicians, including the President of the Va. Medical Society and has cured thousands suffering with diseases, such as: Rheumatism Indigestion, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Female Complaints, Nervous Prostration, and all forms of stomach trouble.

This Concentrated Water is a natural water remedy as it comes from the spring reduced one hundred and sixty times by the Echols process, retaining all of its original medicinal properties. Sold with a guarantee in 50 cents and $1.00 bottles, and costs less than 3 cents per day.

For sale by all the principal druggists and merchants in Pasquotank and adjoining Counties.

For further informaiton, address,

J.M. ECHOLS CO.,
Lynchburg, Va.

YOU SAVE MONEY

By using only the best material in your building ventures. Our Flooring, Ceiling, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Siding, and in fact, all building materials are of the

A No. 1 ORDER.

We have a reputation to sustain and cannot afford to sell anything but the best. All communications receive prompt attention. Fish and Produce Boxes a specialty.

KRAMER BROS. & CO.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."

GOLD DUST

will clean anything cleanable—clothes and dishes, pots and pans, floors and doors—in fact, anything from cellar to attic.

GOLD DUST lightens labor, lessens care.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago. New York. Boston. St. Louis.—Makers of OVAL FAIRY SOAP.

Hunting Musk Oxen in the Arctic.

Hunting musk-oxen in Northern Greenland and Grinnell Land, though entailing a great deal of work is not difficult, and seeing the animals is tantamount to securing them. Either from natural stupidity or as the result of their freedom from molestation in their Arctic fastnesses, they are comparatively tame. A large herd, on the approach of men and dogs, leisurely forms in a bunch, tails together, heads radiating, calves, if any, under their mothers, and the big bull leader standing outside of the bunch, head down and pawing the ground, ready for a charge in any direction. Single animals, or two or three together, run only to the nearest rock, ledge, hill-top or other natural feature, which may afford them some protection in the rear, when they turn and face the enemy, falling an easy prey to the rifle.

If there is not much skill required in killing musk-oxen, it frequently requires a quick eye and trigger to save a dog from being crushed or tossed, mangled, into the air.

As will easily be seen this peculiarity means their extermination in any locality within a very few years after man gains a foothold.—Commodore Robert E. Peary, in Leslie's Monthly.

The Creation of a New Hen.

The successful fancier breeds for beauty and utility combined. If he desires to create a new strain he must be an imaginative soul. He must erect in his mind's eye an ideal fowl and then persevere in his endeavor to produce one like it. He jots down a description of his visionary bird from beak to toenail. If he prefers to go by the standard he will find that very exacting; every detail is looked to scrupulously; length and color of comb, arch of neck, length and style of tail, depth of breast, length and color of legs, design and color of plumage, etc. Having decided upon an ideal he mates his birds and starts his strain, picking from each brood the most perfect specimens and gradually working toward this ideal through generation after generation. It is a sort of partnership arrangement with providence; the fancier attends to the matings and sees that they are properly cared for, while providence does the rest. — Leslie's Monthly.

It is sometimes hard to distinguish between cowardice and the discretion that is said to be the better part of valor.

Indigestion, congested liver, impure blood, constipation, these are what afflict thousands of people who do not know what is the matter with them. They drag along a miserable existence; they apply to the local doctors occasionally, and sometimes obtain a little temporary relief, but the old, tired, worn-out, all-gone, distressed feeling always comes back again worse than ever, until in time they become tired of living, wonder why they were ever born, and why they are alive unless to endure constant suffering. To such sufferers there is a haven of refuge in Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Drops, which was discovered more than 60 years ago, and which is a wonderful medicine. One trial will convince the most sceptical that any or all of these difficulties may be removed, and a perfect cure effected by taking Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Drops. Get a bottle at once before it is too late.

The fellow who still has the first dollar he ever earned is pretty apt to hold on to the last.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The eyes may be the mirrors of the soul, and, furthermore, they can satisfy a woman that her hat is on straight.

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At all druggists', 25c. Sample mailed free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

English has been made a compulsory subject of study in Austrian schools.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The Czar of Russia has established a ten-hour working day.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

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Fossil coral, found in Fiji, is the best building stone in the world.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Of the 1000 parts of the moon, 576 are visible to us on the earth.

THE PINKHAM CURES

ATTRACTING GREAT ATTENTION AMONG THINKING WOMEN.

Mrs. Frances Stafford, of 243 E. 114th St., N.Y. City, adds her testimony to the hundreds of thousands on Mrs. Pinkham's files.

When Lydia E. Pinkham's Remedies were first introduced skeptics all over the country frowned upon their curative claims, but as year after year has rolled by and the little group of women who had been cured by the new discovery has since grown into a vast army of hundreds of thousands, doubts and skepticisms have been swept away as by a mighty flood, until to-day the great good that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and her other medicines are doing among the women of America is attracting the attention of many of our leading scientists, physicians and thinking people.

Merit alone could win such fame; wise, therefore, is the woman who for a cure relies upon **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

IS THERE A REAL NEED?

NO OCCASION TO RESORT TO TARIFF PATCHING.

In the Present Healthy Condition of Our Trade With All Nations Tariff Tinkering Would Seem to Be Both Useless and Unwise.

Walter J. Ballard, always a sound thinker on economic questions, writes as follows to the American Economist:

"Our sales to Canada for the fiscal year June 30, 1902, were $120,809,956, against $110,485,008 for 1901, an increase of $10,324,948. Our purchases of Canadian produce were $71,196,505, against $67,995,726, an increase of $3,200,779, the net result being a balance of trade in our favor of $49,693,457, an increase over last year's balance of trade favorable to us of $7,124,169. As we have reached this result in spite of Canada's preferential of one-third in favor of Great Britain is there need for us to seriously consider the question of reciprocity with Canada?

"WALTER J. BALLARD.

"Schenectady, N. Y., 1902."

Not only do these facts of trade answer in the negative the query. Is there any need for us to seriously consider the question of reciprocity with Canada? but the general facts of trade and commerce exhibit so healthy a condition as to negative the question whether we ought to take any risks with the great consuming home market for the sake of possibly increasing a few lines of export to foreign markets. A recent report of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics bears upon this point. It shows a marked increase of activity in manufactures, both in exports and imports. During the seven months ending with July, 1902, the exportation of manufactures was nearly $10,000,000 greater than in the corresponding months of the preceding year, and the importation of manufacturers' materials was $30,000,000 greater than in the corresponding months of the preceding year. The exportation of manufactures during the seven months of the present year has averaged $35,108,000 per month, or at the rate of $421,000,000 per annum, while the importation of manufacturers' materials has averaged $36,000,000 per month, or at the rate of $432,000,000 per annum. Nearly all of the principal manufactured articles exported, except iron and steel, show an increase in quantity, and in most cases in value, though in a few important articles the reduction in price per unit of quantity has brought the value below last year's figures, while the quantity shows an increase. This is true of mineral oils, for example, the exports of which during the seven months show an increase of over four million gallons, while the figures of value show a decrease of about $1,000,000.

Among the articles which show a marked increase in exports are cotton goods, the exports of which amount to nearly $21,000,000 in the seven months ending with July, 1902, against a little less than $15,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1901. This increase is almost exclusively in cotton cloths, of which the exportations in the seven months ending with July, 1902, were $17,098,452, against $11,124,018 in the corresponding months of 1901, the number of yards exported being 334,865,962 in the seven months of the present year, against 207,377,567 in the corresponding months of last year. Copper, in which there was a varied decrease in the exportations of last year owing to high prices, now shows a marked increase, the figures being $29,014,210 for the seven months ending with July, 1902, against $20,731,622 for the same months of 1901. The chief decrease in exports occurs in iron and steel, the total exports during the seven months of this year being $57,263,304, against $61,160,780 in the corresponding months of last year. The reason for this decrease is at once found in the greater domestic demand and consequent advance in prices.

On the import side nearly all the principal classes of manufacturers' materials show an increase. Chemicals increased in imports from $32,591,372 in seven months of 1901 to $33,831,877 in the same months of 1902; imports of raw cotton increased from 32,976,486 pounds in seven months of 1901 to 61,488,963 pounds in seven months of 1902, the quantity having thus nearly doubled. Of fibers the importations in the seven months ending with July, 1901, amounted to $15,380,786, and in the corresponding months of 1902 $22,457,203. Of hides and skins the figures of imports for the seven months of 1901 were $32,141,436, and for the corresponding months of 1902 $33,795,083. India rubber shows a slight decrease in importations, the total having fallen from 34,899,446 pounds in seven months of 1901 to 30,308,134 pounds in the same months of 1902, though the figures of 1902 are considerably in excess of those for the corresponding months of 1900. Silk shows a marked increase, the total value of manufactured silk imported having increased from $19,702,083 in seven months of 1901 to $22,186,841 in the corresponding months of 1902. Tin shows an increase in imports of from 44,398,650 pounds in seven months of 1901 to 50,918,908 pounds in the corresponding months of 1902. Importations of lumber and unmanufactured wood have increased from $8,653,870 in seven months of 1901 to $10,819,000 in the corresponding months of 1902, and raw wool shows an increase in importations of from $8,190,625 in seven months of 1901 to $12,000,855 in the corresponding months of 1902.

In view of these interesting figures is there any pressing need of tariff patching?

If They Had Their Way.

What folly it is for the rabid Democratic press to persist in attacking our successful protective tariff while they publish the fact that the German press, with its influence in the German portions of Austria, Switzerland, Holland, Scandinavia, Hungary and the Balkan States, is exciting fears in respect to the impending renunciation by Great Britain of her free trade policy. If a protective tariff is not a good thing why is the German press so fearful its adoption by Great Britain? The countries named depend on the "open markets" of Great Britain. If our opponents had their way our gigantic and far heavier buying market would be thrown open to them also, to the detriment of American wage earners and their families.—San Jose Mercury.

A Word to the Wise.

A change in tariff schedules would cause business stagnation. Let well enough alone.—Brookville (Ind.) American.

Physician—"Madam, I find your husband has pneumonia in its worst form." Mrs. Newrich—"I can't understand that. We are certainly rich enough to afford the very best there is."—Chicago News.

MUDDLED UP.

Did or Did Not the President Indorse the Iowa Idea?

We note with solicitude a marked difference of opinion on the part of the Republican newspapers of Iowa as to whether the "Iowa idea" was or was not indorsed in the recent annual message to Congress. Director of the Mint Roberts makes the Des Moines Register and Leader say that the "Iowa idea" of tearing to pieces a tariff which shelters monopoly has been swallowed whole; in fact, has been incorporated into the message almost word for word. The Marion Register, on the contrary, rejoices to think that the "Iowa idea" has been squelched once for all, and the Burlington Hawkeye is inclined to believe that it will never be heard of any more. But here comes Governor Cummins, with an address before the National Reciprocity League Convention at Detroit, in which he howls for revision right now, and declares that reciprocity is not a sufficiently heroic remedy for the evils of the Dingley tariff. Evidently the Republican Governor agrees with the Republican Director of the Mint that the "Iowa idea" has lately received a fresh send off, and is more than ever in evidence.

All this is very sad. It seems to argue an inability to read and understand the English language correctly. It must be that. It cannot be that in writing his late message President Roosevelt fell out of his habit of strenuous statement, clear expression and plain speaking and only succeeded in muddling up things. Perish the thought!

How to Reform Away $55,000,000.

With undoubted kindness in its heart the Indianapolis News warns Republicans against being deceived by the large Republican pluralities that Indiana has given in five successive general elections, and against thinking Indiana a reliable Republican State:

"Thousands of Indiana Democrats voted with the Republicans. These men are almost without exception vigorous tariff reformers."

The News predicts that as the silver issue disappears these men will again be voting with Democrats.

Standing in the mental position of the man who looks over the fence and may not fully appreciate the difficulties environing the laboring husbandman on the other side, we wish to call the attention of our Mugwump contemporary to the facts that in 1880, when a Democratic victory in Indiana was certain, 69,508 persons in that State drew $21,930,508 from employment in manufacturing industries, or $315.95 each. In 1900, on the other hand, 167,238 persons were so employed, distributing $77,373,610 among their Hoosier friends and customers, or $462.69 each.

In this age of materialism can any one doubt that this distribution of an additional $55,000,000 of wage money appeals to the sordid instincts of the business men and farmers in Indiana? A man must have his money in very safe securities who would vigorously reform $55,000,000 a year out of his State, and put it back to where it was in 1880.

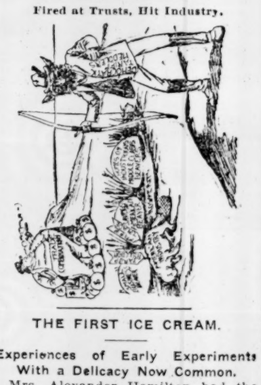
No Partial Tariff Revision.

Senator Lodge relates the experience of himself and Senator Hoar in their efforts to keep hides free for the Eastern manufacturers, and the reasons which impelled them to abandon the project for the good of the whole country. After perusal of the Senator's remarks the fair minded will be convinced that tinkering the tariff here and there is not practicable.

As a great measure of public policy the Dingley tariff was enacted after many compromises of the sort described by Senator Lodge. Results have abundantly justified the wisdom of the men who adjusted differences and brought prosperity to the nation. These matters should be understood and the trifling with public interests ended. Agitation of tariff changes must produce unrest. The great issue of the time is prosperity and not the desire of this or that locality for a change to suit its particular views.

There is no stagnation in Massachusetts because of a duty on hides. The State shares the general prosperity. That prosperity must be preserved, and that is the issue of the time.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Fired at Trusts, Hit Industry.



THE FIRST ICE CREAM.

Experiences of Early Experiments With a Delicacy Now Common.

Mrs. Alexander Hamilton had the first ice cream in the city of Washington. She used to tell with amusement of the delight with which President Andrew Jackson first tasted it.

Guests at the next White House reception were treated to the frozen mystery, and great was the fun of the initiated when they saw the reluctance of others to taste the cold stuff.

Those from the rural districts especially first eyed it suspiciously, then melted each spoonful with the breath before swallowing it. The next time they had a chance they ate it with delight.

The late Senator John M. Palmer used to tell about the first time ice cream was served in Springfield, the capital of Illinois. At an evening party it was passed around in small saucers.

In the process of freezing the hostess had got a little salt in the cream, and as no one had tasted it before, it was thought to be the proper flavor. An old statesman, when asked how he liked the dish, said:

"I'd like it better if it were either sweet or salty, but I don't think the mixture is very appetizing."

Imagine the feelings of the poor hostess when she discovered that her much-vaunted new dessert had been full of salt, and no one knew enough to tell her of the accident.

Science at the Table.

"I see," said the landlady's husband "that one of the scientific papers says carp live for hundreds of years, and that pike also may become centenarians if they are left alone by the fishermen." "Is that so?" returned the star boarder, making another effort to bite a piece from the wing in his possession; "I wonder if anybody has ever really found out how long it takes a chicken to die of old age?"

FALLING OFF IN DONATIONS

Gifts Last Year $77,397,167 Against $123,888,732 in 1901.

CARNEGIE'S WORK LANGUISHES

The Ironmaster Gave Away Over $3,000,000, While Rockefeller Presented Over $5,000,000—A Startling Increase in the Number of Women Suicides — The Growth of All Crimes Except Lynching.

Chicago.—Donations and bequests to educational, charitable and religious institutions in 1902 foot up $77,397,167, as compared with $123,888,732 in 1901, the record-breaking year, and $62,461,304 in 1900, according to the Chicago Tribune's record. No record has been kept of donations or bequests less than $10,000. In the amount given to churches no account is made of the regular Sunday offerings or of the $20,000,000 Methodist Jubilee Fund, which was spread over a period of eight years.

Of the total amount there has been given to educational institutions $28,150,803; to charities, $36,519,864; to churches, $4,869,700; to museums and art galleries, $2,886,000, and to libraries, $4,970,800. The last item, as compared with $15,388,732 in 1901, shows that Mr. Carnegie's work languishes.

In 1899 Mr. Carnegie gave $3,503,500 for thirty-four libraries; in 1900, $640,000 for nineteen; in 1901, $12,888,500 for 109; in 1902, $2,598,500 for ninety-six, making a total of 258 libraries which he has caused to be erected in four years at a total cost of $19,630,050. Mr. Carnegie's other donations during the year make the total, including libraries, $3,438,500.

Mr. Rockefeller's gifts for the year, including $1,000,000 each to the University of Chicago, the Southern Educational Movement and Harvard College, amount to $5,131,000.

Suicides steadily increase in the United States, and faster than the increase of population warrants. The total number for 1902 is 8231. In 1899 there were 5340 suicides; in 1900, 6755; in 1901, 7245.

The most remarkable fact connected with the year's record is the sudden change of the proportion between men and women. For several years the record has shown a ratio of five males to one female, but last year three times as many women as in 1901 committed suicide, the figures being: Males, 5082; females, 3149.

The number of murders and homicides of various kinds continues to increase. The total number for the year was 8834, as compared with 7852 in 1901. A remarkable feature in this connection is the great increase of murders committed by burglars, thieves and highwaymen, the number being 333 as compared with 193 in 1901.

The lynchings reported in 1902 show a decrease, being but 95, as compared with 135 in 1901.

The record of embezzling, forgery, defaulting and bank-wrecking for 1902 shows a considerable increase, the total being $6,769,125, as compared with $4,085,569 in 1901. The losses are distributed as follows: Stolen by public officials, $618,498; from banks, $2,610,330; by agents, $1,032,641; forgeries, $539,560; from loan associations, $471,400; by postmasters, $7202; miscellaneous stealings, $1,487,694.

The number of legal executions in 1902 was 144, as compared with 118 in 1901 and 119 in 1900.

MRS. W. A. CLARK, JR., DEAD.

Mother of the $1,000,000 Grandson of Senator Clark—Baby Doing Well.

Butte, Mont.—Mrs. W. A. Clark, Jr., wife of the youngest son of Senator W. A. Clark, died after a lingering illness, almost hopeless from the first, from septicæmia, following the birth of her baby boy on December 2.

Mabel Foster Clark was only twenty-three years old. She was born near Pittsburg, Pa., and came to Butte with her parents when a child. She was married on June 19, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Clark traveled all over the world on their wedding trip.

The boy born to Mrs. Clark will receive $1,000,000 as a gift from his grandfather, Senator Clark, who promised several months ago that he would give that sum to his first grandson. The child is strong and healthy.

THE KIEHL POISONING CASE.

Mrs. Kiehl and Her Mother Arrested on the Charge of Murder.

Cortland, N. Y.—Mrs. Adelaide Fenner and her daughter, Mrs. Maude C. Kiehl, of South Onondaga, are in Cortland jail charged with murder in the first degree. They were arrested at their home by Sheriff Overton, on warrants procured by Coroner Santee, as the result of an inquest in which he found that the two women had been instrumental in causing the death of William Kiehl, the husband of [illegible], at his home in Preble on Feb. 9 last, by administering to him arsenic mixed with his food. The coroner found that the poison was prepared by Mrs. Fenner, and that afterward she and Mrs. Kiehl had given it to Kiehl for the purpose of causing his death.

Boom in British Revenues.

The British revenue returns for the last nine months were nearly $37,000,000 more than for the corresponding period a year ago.

Castro Accepts Arbitration.

President Castro, of Venezuela, has accepted the arbitration plan of the allies, with an unimportant condition.

Cable Message From Hawaii.

San Francisco and Honolulu have exchanged their first word by cable. The sea end of the Commercial Pacific cable has been picked up off Honolulu, and the splice has been made connecting it with the land station.

Cuban Editor Kills Another.

Representative Corona, editor of the Cubano Libre, shot and instantly killed Senor Insula, editor of the Republica, at Santiago, Cuba. Both men were prominent politicians and leaders of rival parties.

Newsy Gleanings

Several changes in the land laws of Alaska are proposed.

Liverpool has just received its first consignment of mahogany from Australia.

Japan denies that she intends sending naval squadrons to Esquimault and Europe.

There are twenty-one boys for every seventy-nine able seamen in the British Channel fleet.

Two women tramps passed through Nevada, Mo., a few days ago riding on the iron rods under a box car.

The duty on automobiles in Russia ranges between eighteen and 198 rubles ($9.27 to $101.97) according to size.

All the coal mines west of Green River in Kentucky have been purchased for $8,000,000 by a syndicate, headed by J. Pierpont Morgan.

According to a cablegram from London, England is about to follow the lead of Russia, Italy, Belgium and France and have an automobile railway.

In Worcestershire, England, 499 women are engaged making anchors, while 702 others make needles and 1044 pails. Nearly all are married or widows.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3¾c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra	$ 28	@	$ 28½
Firsts	26	@	27½
Seconds	23½	@	25
State dairy tubs, extra	—	@	26
Imitation creamery	18½	@	22
Factory, fancy	18	@	18½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	13½	@	14
Small	13¾	@	14
Part skims, good to prime	10¼	@	11
Part skims, common	6	@	7
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	32	@	33
State and Penn	32	@	33
Western—Choice	26	@	28
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1902	2 72½	@	2 75
Medium, choice, 1902	2 35	@	2 40
Pea, choice, 1902	2 35	@	2 37½
Red kidney, choice, 1902		@	3 05
White kidney, choice, 1902	2 70	@	2 75
Yellow eye, choice, 1902	2 70	@	2 75
Lima, Cal., 1902	3 00	@	3 05
Green peas, bags	1 70	@	1 72½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH			
Apples—King, per bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Baldwin, per bbl	1 00	@	2 25
Ben Davis, per bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Spitzenberg, per bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Greening, per bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	9 50	@	11 00
Jersey, per bbl	8 50	@	9 00
Grapes—Concord, per bask	8	@	12
Niagara, per basket	10	@	18
Catawba, per basket	10	@	14
LIVE POULTRY.			
Chickens, per lb	10	@	11
Fowls, per lb	12	@	13
Roosters, per lb	—	@	8½
Turkeys, per lb	14	@	15
Ducks, per pair	75	@	1 00
Geese, per pair	1 25	@	1 62
Pigeons, per pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	18
Fowls, Western, per lb	5	@	12
Chickens, Phila., per lb	15	@	24
Ducks, per lb	13	@	17
Geese, per lb	10	@	13
Squabs, per dozen	1 75	@	2 75
HOPS.			
State, 1902, choice, per lb	36	@	37
1901, choice, per lb	25	@	27
Common to prime	22	@	25
Pacific Coast, 1902, choice	29	@	30
1901, choice	25	@	26
Common to prime	22	@	24
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	97½	@	1 00
No. 2, per 100 lb	90	@	92½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	70	@	80
Straw, long rye	75	@	85
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, State, per sack	1 75	@	1 90
Long Island, per bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Sweets, per bbl	2 50	@	3 75
Turnips, per bbl	65	@	85
Egg plant, per box	1 00	@	1 75
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 50	@	3 50
Squash, per bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Peas, per basket	1 00	@	3 00
Onions, Conn., white, bbl	2 50	@	6 50
Orange Co., yellow, bag	1 75	@	2 25
Red, per bag	1 25	@	1 75
Peppers, per carrier	1 50	@	2 50
Celery, per doz. bunches	10	@	16
Lima beans, per bag	1 00	@	2 00
Lettuce, per basket	1 00	@	4 00
Cauliflower, per bbl	2 00	@	7 00
String beans, per basket	1 00	@	3 50
Brussels sprouts, per qt	10	@	15
Cabbages, per bbl	75	@	1 00
Spinach, per bbl	—	@	1 75
Kale, per bbl	50	@	65
Beets, per bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Carrots, per bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Pumpkins, per bbl	50	@	75
Parsnips, per bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Okra, per carrier	1 00	@	2 00
FURS AND SKINS.			
Badger	1 00	@	1 50
Otter	6 00	@	10 00
Beaver	3 00	@	8 00
Red fox	2 00	@	4 00
Marten, dark	5 00	@	15 00
Marten, pale	3 00	@	5 00
Skunk, black	1 25	@	1 50
Skunk, striped	40	@	45
Raccoon	1 00	@	1 50
Opossum, large	50	@	60
Opossum, small	10	@	15
Muskrat	10	@	15
Muskrat, kits	3	@	4
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, prime, per lb	—	@	30
Maple sugar, per lb	9½	@	10
Maple syrup, per gallon	75	@	1 00
Honey, N. Y. State, per lb	13	@	16
Extracted, per lb	7	@	7½
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 60	@	3 90
Spring patents	4 10	@	4 35
Wheat—N. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	86¾
No. 2 red	—	@	79¾
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	60
Oats, No. 2	—	@	38½
No. 2 white	—	@	40½
Rye—Western	—	@	59
State	55	@	56
Lard, city	9.90c.	@	10.10c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7½	@	11
Calves, city dressed	11	@	14
Country dressed	10	@	12
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 00	@	4 50
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 00	@	6 30
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	6 30	@	6 75
Country dressed, per lb	7¼	@	8½

IRON AND STEEL BOOM.

Great Increase of Production in This Country For the Past Year.

Washington, D. C.—A striking evidence of business activity in the United States at the present time is found in a comparison of pig iron statistics for the year just ended with those of earlier years, as compiled by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. Recently published estimates of the production of pig iron in the United States during the year 1902 put the total production at 17,500,000 tons.

This is an increase of nearly 2,000,000 tons over last year and is more than double the production of 1896. The steel production of the year is estimated at 15,000,000 tons, which is practically fifty per cent. more than that of 1900, and nearly three times as much as that of 1896.

This growth in the production of iron and steel in the United States placed the United States several years ago at the head of the world's list of iron producing nations

Manufacturing Industries Busy.

Manufacturers in every line are busy; many have orders long ahead; the volume of trade was never before so large, and speculation is not threatening, though there has been too much of it, and it has not entirely subsided.

Loans Disproportionately Large.

Loans are still disproportionately large, and the currency situation is not entirely clear, but the funds distributed all over the agricultural regions must return presently to the monetary centres.

Volume of Trade Increases.

There has been some decrease of wholesaling, incidental merely to the close of the year. Spring goods are being ordered freely for prompt delivery. Advances of wages and prices of materials are affecting profits somewhat; but there is an offset to this in the volume of trade.

The Wheat and Corn Markets.

Wheat markets are steady, with little or no change in price. Liberal receipts of corn at Chicago were followed by declines in price, especially in cash corn.

Few Cars to Haul Grain.

The elevators of Nebraska are overrunning with wheat, and farmers are compelled to haul their proffered grain back again. The car famine is responsible for this condition of affairs, and the railroads insist that they cannot obtain sufficient cars because of the great demand for their use in relieving the coal stringency.

Business Failures For a Week.

Failures for the previous week, according to R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 209 in the United States and twenty-one in Canada.

THE GREAT DURBAR IN INDIA

Edward VII. Proclaimed Emperor at Delhi With Oriental Splendor.

THE VICEROY READS HIS MESSAGE

Over 15,000 People in the Amphitheatre Where Victoria Was Proclaimed—A Visit From the Prince of Wales Promised—Three Years' Interest on Famine Loans Remitted—Viceroine Honored.

Delhi, India.—King Edward VII. of England was proclaimed Emperor of India amid scenes of unprecedented Oriental magnificence.

The ceremony was attended by 15,000 persons, assembled in a vast amphitheatre erected on the spot where the late Queen Victoria was proclaimed the first Empress of India by Earl Lytton, then Viceroy.

The arrival at the amphitheatre of the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, the Princes and other dignitaries was one of the brilliant episodes of the day. The Princes were clad in silk and adorned with jewels, and their horses and carriages were brilliant with trappings of gold. The spectacle within the arena was most striking and gorgeous.

The carriage of the Duke of Connaught, who represents King Edward, was escorted by a detachment of cavalry, and as the Duke and Duchess were driven around the arena the assemblage gave them an enthusiastic welcome.

Preceded by members of his bodyguard, clad in white, blue and gold, Lord Curzon appeared at the entrance of the arena in his carriage. The postilions were uniformed in scarlet and gold, and the carriage was drawn by four bay horses. The Viceroy was escorted by Sir Pertab Fingh. Alighting from his carriage, Lord Curzon mounted the dais to the throne, which was decorated with golden lions and around which were placed massive silver footstools. The throne itself was surmounted by a canopy of white and gold.

When the Viceroy reached the throne the national anthem was played and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. When the spectators had resumed their seats after the anthem there was a flourish of trumpets from the heralds, and Major Maxwell, at the command of the Viceroy, read the proclamation opening the Durbar. The royal standard was raised on high and the imperial salute was fired. The massed bands marched by playing, bonfires were started by the troops outside, and it was announced that King Edward was Emperor of India.

In his address the Viceroy extolled the loyal Indian people and prophesied prosperity for the Indian Empire. He said also that it had been decided not to exact interest for three years on all loans made or guaranteed by the Government of India to the native States in connection with the recent famine. The Viceroy announced also the abolition of the Indian staff corps, which has long been an army sinecure.

In the King's message, read by Lord Curzon, his Majesty said that the Prince and Princess of Wales would shortly visit India. He regretted his absence from the Durbar and sent his greetings to his Indian people. In conclusion King Edward said:

"I renew the assurances of my regard for the liberties of the Indian people; of my respect for their dignities and rights; of my interest in their advancement, and of my devotion to their welfare."

As the Viceroy finished reading the King's words the assembled people broke into cheers for the King and Emperor.

Then followed the presentation of Indian Princes to the Viceroy, and the Duke of Connaught and political officers paid homage to the sovereign. This ended the ceremony and the royal cortege left the arena, followed by the delegates from foreign Powers and the Indian Princes.

The whole ceremony was favored with brilliant sunshine.

The Viceroine, Lady Curzon, has been awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal in recognition of her public services in India.

USED A REVOLVER TO GET COAL.

Determined Woman Boarding Housekeeper Obtains a Fuel Supply in Detroit.

Detroit, Mich.—"Here is $7.50. Write me out an order on the yard for a ton of coal."

Samuel Boden, clerk for the coal firm of Stanley B. Smith & Co., looked up from his books to gaze into the barrel of a revolver held in the hand of a woman on whose face was a determined expression.

"You said that you would not be asleep if I attempted to get coal in your yard. Now I want to tell you that this gun won't be asleep if you don't write out the order and write it out mighty quick."

The woman was Mrs. W. T. Richardson, who keeps a boarding house. She secured a full ton of hard coal for $7.50. She had a wagon outside and as soon as she received the order she drove into the yard, got the coal and went home in triumph.

Governor Dockery's Wife Dead.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Dockery, wife of Governor Dockery, who for several weeks had been suffering from an affection of the heart, died at Jefferson City, Mo. Mrs. Dockery was born in 1850. She was a native of Missouri, and a lineal descendant of Commodore Perry.

Girl Licensed at Fourteen to Wed.

Clerk of the Orphans' Court Strauss at Allentown, Pa., has issued a marriage license to Carrie Frank, aged fourteen years, of West Bethlehem, who is to become the bride of Horace King, aged twenty-one years, of the same place.

Canal Treaty Negotiations Halted.

Negotiations for a Panama Canal Treaty have come to a halt, the obstacles being the amount of the annuity to be paid by the United States to Colombia.

Corn Deal Profits $300,000.

Thomas A. Cleage has closed his big December corn deal at St. Louis, Mo., with a profit of between $300,000 and $400,000. He made settlement on all deals at forty-six cents, which was two cents more than the corn quotation in Chicago.

Missionaries Warned to Flee.

The missionaries in the Shansi region, in China, have been officially notified to be prepared to leave, if necessary. It is recommended that the women and children be sent to safe ports.

Woman Shoots a Negro Burglar.

Mrs. B. Lane shot and killed John Watkins, a negro, at the home of Mrs. Lane's father, about a mile from Deatsville, Ala. Watkins had entered the house, supposedly with the intention of robbery.

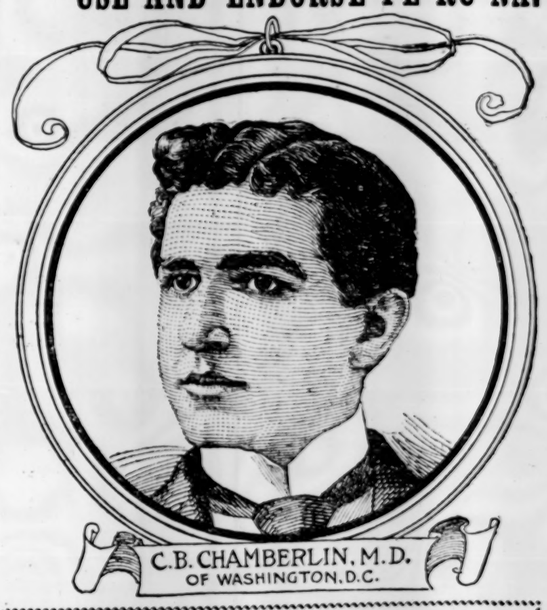
Brazil Extradition Treaty Passed.

The protocol of the extradition treaty between Brazil and the United States has unanimously passed both houses of the Brazilian Congress.

Boers to Fight For British.

General Viljoen may lead a force of Boer troops against the Somalis.

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS USE AND ENDORSE PE-RU-NA.



C. B. CHAMBERLIN, M. D. OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. B. Chamberlin, M. D., writes from 14th and P Sts., Washington, D. C.:

"Many cases have come under my observation, where Peruna has benefited and cured. Therefore I cheerfully recommend it for catarrh and a general tonic."—C. B. CHAMBERLIN, M. D.

Medical Examiner U. S. Treasury.

Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Examiner of U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Peruna:

Dr. L. Jordan.

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and now consider myself a well man and I after months of suffering. Fellow-sufferers, Peruna will cure you."—Dr. Llewellyn Jordan.

Geo. C. Havener, M. D., of Anacostia, D. C., writes:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"In my practice I have had occasion to frequently prescribe your valuable medicine, and have found its use beneficial, especially in cases of catarrh."—George C. Havener, M. D.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Father of Stories About Doctors.

Dr. W. W. Keen, of Philadelphia, the surgeon who wrote recently to Senator Gallinger a striking open letter in defense of vivisection, has the hobby of collecting anecdotes of physicians. These anecdotes he preserves in scrapbooks and in costly extra-illustrated volumes, and sometimes he reads selections from them at medical festivals.

"The most common medical anecdotes," said Dr. Keen recently, "suggest that the physician is a murderer. All such stories are as old as the hills in their fundamental idea, though your modern writer puts them in new clothes. And they look ghastly in their new clothes; as ghastly as though you should array a corpse in fancy dress.

"A lawyer and a doctor were conversing. The doctor said, 'Your profession doesn't make men angels, sir.' The lawyer answered, 'No, it is yours which does that.'

"This anecdote, which is 2000 years old," said Dr. Keen, "is reputed to be the parent of all the myriad of medical anecdotes that now exist."—New York Tribune.

Among the 5000 tramway car drivers and conductors in Vienna there are stated to be 400 knights, fifty barons and four counts, beside other noblemen